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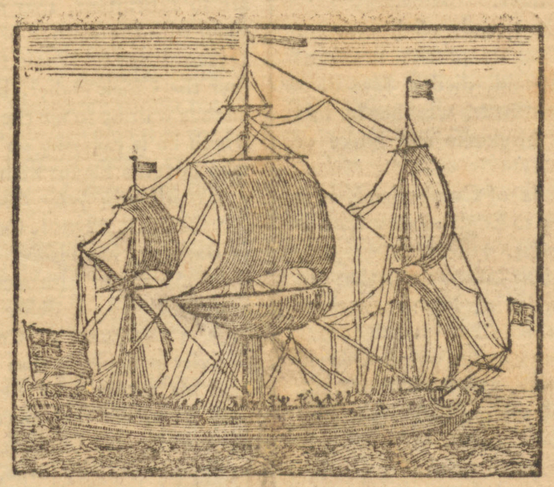


For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

A NEW SONG.

To the plaintive tune of Hosier's Ghost.

1

AS near beauteous Boston lying
On the gently swelling flood,
Without jack or pendant flying
Three ill-fated Tea-ships rode:

2

Just as glorious Sol was setting,
On the wharf a numerous crew,
Sons of Freedom, fear forgetting,
Suddenly appear'd in view.

3

Arm'd with hammer, ax and chissels,
Weapons new for warlike deed,
Towards the herbage-freighted vessels,
They approach'd with dreadful speed.

4

O'er their heads aloft in mid-sky
Three bright Angel forms were seen;
This was Hampden, *that* was Sidney,
With fair Liberty between.

5

"Soon, they cry'd, your foes you'll banish,
"Soon the triumph shall be won;
"Scarce shall setting Phœbus vanish,
"'Ere the deathless deed be done."

6

Quick as thought the ships were boarded,
Hatches burst and chests display'd;
Axes, hammers, help afforded;
What a glorious crash they made!

7

Squash into the deep descended
Curfed weed of *China*'s coast——
Thus at once our fears were ended:
British rights shall ne'er be lost.

8

Captains! Once more hoist your streamers,
Spread your sails, and plow the wave!
Tell your *masters* they were dreamers
When they thought to cheat the Brave.

BRITTANNO-AMERICANUS.

Philadelphia,
January 1st, 1774.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 3.

THE unanimity, spirit and zeal, which have heretofore animated all the colonies, from Boston to South-Carolina have been so eminently displayed in the opposition to the pernicious project of the East-India Company, in sending Tea to America, while it remains subject to a duty, and the Americans at the same time confined by the strongest prohibitary laws to import it only from Great-Britain, that a particular account of the transactions of this city, cannot but be acceptable to all our readers, and every other friend of American liberty.

Upon the first advice of this measure, a general dissatisfaction was expressed, that, at a time when we were struggling with this oppressive act, and an agreement subsisting not to import Tea while subject to the duty, our fellow subjects in England should form a measure so directly tending to enforce the act and again embroil us with our parent state. When it was also considered, that the proposed mode of disposing of the Tea tended to a monopoly, ever odious in a free country, a universal disapprobation shewed itself throughout the city. A publick meeting of the inhabitants was held at the State House on the 18th October, at which great numbers attended and the sense of the city was expressed in the following resolves.—

1. *That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America is, in other words a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure.*

2. *That the duty imposed by Parliament upon Tea landed in America, is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their consent.*

3. *That the express purpose for which the tax is levyed on the Americans, namely for the support of government, administration of justice, and defence of his Majesty's dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render Assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.*

4. *That a virtuous and steady opposition to this ministerial plan of governing America, is absolutely necessary to preserve even the shadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himself and to his posterity.*

5. *That the resolution lately entered into by the East-India Company to send out their Tea to America, subject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to inforce this ministerial plan, and a violent attack upon the liberties of America.*

6. *That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt.*

7. *That whoever shall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wise aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the Tea sent, or to be sent out by the East-India Company, while it remains subject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy to his country.*

8. *That a Committee be immediately chosen to wait on those gentlemen, who, it is reported, are appointed by the East-India Company to receive and sell said Tea, and request them, from a regard to their own character, and the peace and good order of the city and province, immediately to resign their appointment.*

In consequence of this appointment the Committee waited upon the gentlemen in this city, who had been appointed Consignees of the expected cargo. They represented to them the detestation and abhorrence, in which this measure was held by their fellow citizens, the danger and difficulties, which must attend the execution of so odious a trust, and expressed the united desire of the city, that they would renounce the commission, and engage not to intermeddle with the ship or cargo in any shape whatever.—Some of the Commissioners resigned, in a manner that gave general satisfaction, others, in such equivocal terms as required farther explanation: However in a few days the resignation was complete.—In this situation things remained for a few days. In the mean time, the general spirit and indignation rose to such a heighth, that it was thought proper to call another general meeting of the principal citizens, to consider and resolve upon such farther steps as might give weight, and ensure success to the unanimous opposition now formed. Accordingly a meeting was held, for the above purpose, at which a great number of respectable inhabitants attended; and it appeared to be the unanimous opinion that the entry of the ship at the Custom-House, or the landing any part of her cargo, would be attended with great danger and difficulty, and would directly tend to destroy that peace and good order, which ought to be preserved.—An addition of twelve other gentlemen was then made to the former Committee, and the general meeting adjourned till the arrival of the Tea ship.—Information being given of that, the price of Tea was suddenly advanced, though this was owing to a general scarcity of that article; yet all the possessors of Tea, in order to give strength to the opposition, readily agreed to reduce the price, and sell what remained in their hands at a reasonable rate. Nothing now remained, but to keep up a proper correspondence and connection with the other colonies, and to take all prudent and proper precautions on the arrival of the Tea ship.

It is not easy to describe the anxiety and suspence of the city in this interval. Sundry reports of her arrival were received, which proved premature. But on Saturday evening the 25th ult. an express came up from Chester, to inform the town, that the Tea ship, commanded by Capt. Ayres, with her detested cargo, was arrived there, having followed another ship up the river so far.

The Committee met early the next morning, and being apprized of the arrival of Mr. Gilbert Barclay, the other Consignee, who came passenger in the ship, they immediately went in a body to request his renunciation of the commission. Mr. Barclay politely attended the Committee, at the first request; and being made acquainted with the sentiments of the city, and the danger to which the public liberties of America were exposed by this measure, he, after expressing the particular hardship of his situation, also resigned the commission, in a manner which affected every one present.

The Committee then appointed three of their members to go to Chester, and two others to Glouceſter point, in order to have the earliest opportunity of meeting Capt. Ayres, and representing to him the sense of the public, respecting his voyage and cargo. The gentlemen, who had set out for Chester, receiving intelligence that the vessel had weighed anchor about 12 o'clock, and proceeded to town, returned. About 2 o'clock she appeared in sight of Glouceſter point, where a number of inhabitants from the town had assembled with the gentlemen from the Committee. As she passed along, she was hailed, and the Captain requested not to proceed farther, but to come on shore. This the Captain complied with, and was handed thro' a lane made by the people, to the gentlemen appointed to confer with him. They represented to him the general sentiments, together with the danger and difficulties that would attend his refusal to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants; and finally desired him to proceed with them to town, where he would be more fully informed of the temper and resolution of the people. He was accordingly accompanied to town, by a number of persons, where he was soon convinced of the truth and propriety of the representations, which had been made to him—and agreed that upon the desire of the inhabitants being publickly expressed, he would conduct himself accordingly. Some small rudeness being offered to the Captain afterwards in the street, by some boys, several gentlemen interposed, and suppressed it before he received the least injury. Upon an hour's notice on Monday morning, a public meeting was called, and the State-House not being sufficient to hold the numbers assembled, they adjourned into the square. This meeting is allowed by all to be the most respectable, both in the numbers and rank of those who attended it, that has been known in this city. After a short introduction, the following resolutions were not only agreed to, but the public approbation testified in the warmest manner.

1. RESOLVED, That the TEA, on board the ship Polly, Capt. Ayres, shall not be landed.

2. That Capt. Ayres shall neither enter nor report his vessel at the Custom-House.

3. That Capt. Ayres shall carry back the Tea immediately.

4. That Capt. Ayres shall immediately send a pilot on board his vessel, with orders to take charge of her, and proceed to Reedy-Island next high water.

5. That the Captain shall be allowed to stay in town till to-morrow, to provide necessaries for his voyage.

6. That he shall then be obliged to leave the town and proceed to his vessel, and make the best of his way out of our river and bay.

7. That a Committee of four gentlemen be appointed to see these Resolves carried into execution.

The Assembly were then informed of the spirit and resolution of New-York, Charles-Town, South-Carolina, and the conduct of the people of Boston, whereupon it was unanimously resolved,

That this assembly highly approve of the conduct and spirit of the people of New-York, Charles-Town, and Boston, and return their hearty thanks to the people of Boston for their resolution in destroying the Tea rather than suffering it to be landed.

The whole business was conducted with a decorum and order worthy the importance of the cause. Capt. Ayres being present at this meeting, solemnly and publicly engaged, that he would literally comply with the sense of the city, as expressed in the above resolutions.

A proper supply of necessaries and fresh provisions being then procured, in about two hours the Tea-ship weighed anchor from Glouceſter point, where she lay within sight of the town, and has proceeded, with her whole cargo, on her return to the East-India Company.

The public think the conduct of those gentlemen, whose goods are returned on board the Tea-ship, ought not to pass unnoticed, as they have, upon this occasion generously sacrificed their private interest to the public good.

Thus this important affair in which there has been so glorious an exertion of public virtue and spirit, has been brought to a happy issue; by which the force of a law so obstinately persisted in to the prejudice of the national commerce, for the sake of the principle on which it is founded, (a right of taxing the Americans without their consent,) has been effectually broken—and the foundations of American liberty more deeply laid than ever.

By the November Packet arrived at New-York *from* Falmouth, *we have the following Advices.*

SMYRNA, Sept. 3.

THE 16th of last month the Russian fleet appeared before Bodroun, bombarded that town and castle, half of which they destroyed, and burnt a ship and galley in the port, which were just finished and ready to sail. This expedition cost the Greeks dear, for the Turks, after the departure of the Russian ships, murdered almost every one of them in revenge.

The Captain of a French vessel arrived here the 23d of August from Alexandria (after having been examined by the Russians) made the following report to the French Chancelry: "Admiral Spiritow charged me to salute the French Consul in his name, and tell him, that his Excellency hoped to make him a visit here soon." This account alarms the christians in this place very much, for they fear lest the Turks should serve them as they did the Greeks at Bodroun. The Koulkayasi continues, by his care and vigilance, to keep good order here; insomuch, that if the Porte leaves us this officer, commerce will soon flourish again as much as ever. The price of provisions falls daily, and plenty reigns every where; and to crown our present happiness, not the least symptom of the plague has appeared yet either in this city or its environs.

Constantinople, Sept. 4. The defeat of the Russians in the island of Stanchio is confirmed by the arrival of an express, which hath brought here four sacks filled with the Scalps of the Russians who were killed in that enterprize.

Constantinople, Sept. 17. By letters from Aleppo we are informed, that the plague had carried off 250,000 of the inhabitants of Bagdat, and 140,000 at Bassora; that the people of Orfa are again in arms, and have driven out of the town the Mutselim, in the absence of the Pacha, who is at Hama.

Munich, Oct. 17. A severe edict has just been published against duels, which are strictly prohibited under pain of death; and this extended to seconds and other assistants.

Petersbourg, Sept. 24. The unusual dryness of the season has been such, as to reduce the lake Ilmen in the province of Great Novogorod, from an extent of upwards of 50 English miles, to less than half that space.

Lisbon, Sept. 28. The Pope's Bull for the total suppression of the order of the Jesuits, was published last week in all our churches: and on this occasion all the convents, and the greatest part of the houses in this capital, were illuminated.

Petersbourg, Sept. 28. Mr. Pallas, one of the learned who were travelling in this vast Empire to make discoveries in natural history, has found, near the river Jeni, a mass of iron naturally soft and pliant, and weighing 152 Russian pounds, which he has sent to the imperial accademy in this city. This mass, which in its form greatly resembles a sponge, is perforated throughout with small holes, filled with little particles of a beautiful polish and an amber colour. It bends easily without the help of fire; requires but very little heat to work it, and all sorts of utensils may be made of it; but when put in a large fire, to purify a great piece at once, it becomes granulated and brittle, and ceases to be easily pliable. This iron was found on the top of a mountain covered with wood, at a small distance from mount Renur.

Leghorn, Oct. 1. We are informed from Smyrna, that the Aga Ayas hath made a voluntary offer to the Grand Seignior of going to punish the Greeks of Ipsara, and other islands of the Archipelago, who had surrendered to the Russians; for which purpose he hath obtained from the Captain Bashaw three Xebeques of 24 guns each, to which he will add a vessel of the same force lately purchased by him at Scio, and some barques, which he is fitting out at his own expence.

Warsaw, Oct. 6. We are informed that the Pope's Bull for the suppression of the order of the Jesuits has been notified to them at Lemberg, by the Count Writislaw and the official of the town. The College and the Church were immediately guarded by soldiers, and their effects and archieves were sealed up. They were obliged to quit the College directly, and were not permitted to carry out any thing but their beds. A crowd of people surrounded the College, and enjoyed the melancholy spectacle of seeing these religious departing from their house with tears in their eyes.

Warsaw, Oct. 7. Some articles of the treary concluded between the Prussian Minister and the Delegation are made public; by which it appears that the Republic renounces all right of reversion upon the kingdom and fiefs of Prussia, even tho' the male posterity of Elector Frederick William, of glorious memory, should become extinct. The treaty of Wehlau is nearly annulled by this which is just concluded, and especially by the third article. By the fourth, the Republic gives up all rights whatsoever to the districts of Lauenbourg and Bukow. And it is settled by the fifth article, that the district of Draheim, in Posnania, mortgaged in 1657 to the House of Brandebourg for the sum of 120,000 rix-dollars, shall never be redeemed, but remain in perpetuity to the said Electoral and Royal House.

Breslau, Oct. 7. A few days ago a number of Jesuits, all natives of Silesia, passed through this city: they came out of the Austrian countries, and intend to settle in their native place, under the protection of the King of Prussia, in hopes of being permitted, not only to live in peace and quietness, but also to preserve the habit and rules of their institute.

Petersburgh, Oct. 8. Though the present campaign has not been as successful for the Russian arms as the preceding, the Empress is not the less satisfied with the conduct of Marshal Romanzow; accordingly she has just nominated that General's Lady to be Great Mistress of the Grand Duchess's Household.

Venice, Oct. 9. We are informed by letters from Constantinople, that the Grand Signior hath made magnificent presents to the commanders and officers of his army, and sent to the subalterns and soldiers two thousand purses, equal to three millions of French money: which hath so animated the Turkish troops, that it is said there is not one amongst them who is not ambitious to shed his blood for the service of so generous a sovereign.

Genoa, Oct. 9. The letters received from Palermo, of the 24th of last month, say, that the Archbishop had published a general pardon to all those who were concerned in the riot of the 19th of the same month, and that every thing was in perfect tranquility when those letters came away.

Vienna, Oct. 12. The disciplined troops which compose the Ottoman army abandoning themselves often to excess, the Imperial court has thought proper, in the present circumstances, to take new precautions for securing its frontiers from insult.

In conſequence thereof the Auſtrian line has been reinforced from one end to the other. General Preiſs has had orders to advance with the troops under his command, from the river Alata, along the frontier of Tranſylvania, as far as the Bannat of Temeſwar. Engineers have been charged to viſit all the fortreſſes of Tranſylvania, and to give directions for the neceſſary reparations. New redoubts have been built in the defiles by which people may paſs from Wallachia into the Grand Principality. Orders have at the ſame time been ſent to General Nudaſdy to fortify Kaſtanowitz on the frontiers of Servia, as well as the Iſle formed by the river Una near the ſaid town. [*Notwithſtanding the gloſs here put upon this intelligence by the French, it looks very much as if the Court of Vienna were going to break with the Turks.*]

Turin, Oct. 16. Sir Peter Dennis, who is ſtationed in the Mediterranean, arrived here the 27th ult. in company with Captains Ellis, Elphinſton, and Keppel; the next day they were all preſented at Court, and received with great affability. Sir Peter Dennis was invited by the King to be preſent at the feſtival on the marriage of his daughter on the 24th inſtant; but the Admiral received an expreſs from the Captain to whom he left the care of his fleet, in conſequence of which he ſet out directly on his return.

Hague, Oct. 24. Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Ruſſia, has received the following letter from Count Romanzow:

"The Seraſkier Numan Pacha having re-aſſembled the remains of his corps after his defeat near Budgiac Kainardgi, and having alſo received a reinforcement from Siliſtria, detached from Caraſow the Pacha Dgiaſer, with 10,000 men, moſtly infantry, with artillery, to ſeize upon Hirſowa; and, in order to cover the enterprize, ordered the Pachas Czerkes and Arnaut to make a movement on the ſide of Lieutenant General Ungern, poſted at Babadagh. The 14th of September Dgiaſer appeared under the caſtle of Hirſowa, and attacked the corps under Gen. Suwarow, who kept him in play till he was joined by a Brigade from an iſland on the Danube, on the arrival of which they both fell on the enemy, who finding himſelf enveloped on both ſides, was forced to retire in great diſorder. He was purſued 30 werſtes, and had 2100 men killed, and 200 made priſoners, above half of whom are dangerouſly wounded. Six cannon and one mortar, with a great quantity of proviſions and ammunition, have by this action fallen into our hands.

Madrid, Oct. 11. General O'Reilly, who came hither this morning, has kiſſed the King's hand on being appointed Governor of Madrid, in the room of Don Franciſco Rubio.

Amſterdam, Oct. 29. The circumſtantial account of what happened between the Ruſſians and the inhabitants of the Iſle of Stanchio, being the moſt ſhocking affair ever heard of, even in the moſt barbarous times, we have juſt received by ſome of our ſhips arrived from that quarter, and is as follows: About the latter end of Auguſt laſt it was diſcovered to the Ruſſian Admiral at the Iſle of Paros, that three Turkiſh men of war were near, and that they might be eaſily taken. Upon this information eight Ruſſian men of war, and three frigates, with about ſeventy tranſports, were diſpatched, under the command of Admiral Spiritow, to attack them; but the Turkiſh ſhips were informed of their deſign, and made their eſcape.—One of the ſhips, called the Geillia, took ſhelter under the guns of the fortreſs of Bodorum, in the Iſland of Stanchio; but the Ruſſians perceived her, and burnt her in the harbour, before any reſiſtance could be made by the garriſon, and made off. In the mean time about 800 Ruſſians landed upon the iſland, oppoſite the fortreſs, where a briſk ſkirmiſh happened between them and the garriſon; but no ſooner was the news ſpread that the Ruſſians had burnt a Turkiſh man of war on the other ſide of the fortreſs, but the whole inhabitants aſſembled in a body, and furiouſly fell upon the Ruſſians, who finding themſelves overpowered, endeavoured to retreat to their ſhips, when about 800 who could not get on board, laid down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war; but the inhabitants, notwithſtanding they had ſurrendered, inhumanly killed every one of them. As ſoon as this affair was made known to the Ruſſian commander, he ordered the whole of the men on board the fleet to land upon the iſland, ſword in hand, and kill every male, without diſtinction of nation, age or ſtation, which order was cruelly executed, a few only eſcaped into the woods, and were ſaved. It is ſaid that Admiral Spiritow is recalled, to anſwer for his conduct in this affair before the Empreſs.

The war between Ruſſia and the Porte is become more vigorous than ever; and orders have of late been iſſued at Peterſburgh to raiſe one man out of every hundred of all her Imperial Majeſty's ſubjects, which will turn out 100,000 recruits; a large fleet is ordered for the Mediterranean, and another is ordered to join the naval force in the Archipelago.

LONDON, *Oct.* 15.

They adviſe from France, that there were almoſt finiſhed at Nantz, and the neighbouring ports, ten large veſſels of an entire new conſtruction, built to carry 24 guns each, of 34 and 42 pounders. They are ſaid to be ſhot proof, and are lined with four feet cork each.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 8.

"A private letter from Warſaw adviſes, that the ſcheme propoſed for a new form of government in Poland, which has been delivered by the Miniſters of the three allied powers to the Delegation, is by no means favourable for the King, whoſe power is ſo much limited and circumſcribed thereby, that he can do nothing of conſequence without the conſent and approbation of the ſupreme council. It is even ſaid, that his Majeſty is ſo much diſſatisfied with it, that if it ſhould be carried into execution he will abdicate his crown, and rather live retired from the buſtle of the world, than be a Monarch diveſted of all power."

A letter from Venice ſays, "Count Orlow's cruiſers lately took ſome Algerine pirates in the Archipelago, who fought under falſe colours, and ordered every man to be hanged."

Oct. 16. The Portugueze Miniſter, in anſwer to a remonſtrance of a particular Conſul, replied, that luxury, gaming, and diſſipation, would complain of the moſt reaſonable duties, as a hardſhip.

Her Majeſty's ſecond brother, now in Hanover, is expected here in a few days.

The expectations of the friends of liberty are ſtrongly revived at the report of the death of Col. Luttrell, who, it is ſaid, died a few days ſince in his tour to the continent, whether he had accompanied his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

The Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, it is ſaid, are expected to return to England very ſpeedily, owing to the above event.

Oct. 19. A correſpondent informs us, that the Pines and Firs in the wilds of North America yield, when wounded a thick ſap, which oozes out, and is caught in little wooden pans, wherein it concretes into a ſolid maſs, and is, without any other preparation, one of the moſt admirable balſamic pectorals in nature.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Oct. 3.

"Advices have juſt been received here from the Grand army of the Ruſſians in Moldavia, which give an account of a column of 18,000 men, under the command of General Ungen, having repaſſed the Danube at Iſmael, and marched immediately for Siliſtria in Bulgaria; on their way they ſurpriſed a body of 6000 Turks encamped on the banks of a ſmall river, who defended themſelves for a long time, and loſt above 1600 men, the reſt were all made priſoners. This ſucceſs has induced Marſhal Romanzow to prepare the main body to improve it."

Extract of a letter from Genoa.

"The exportation of corn from Sicily was in a manner prohibited; but the Vice-Roy granted particular licences in favour of ſome individuals, which occaſioned a general diſcontent; and we juſt now hear, that the populace at Palermo, have revolted and driven away the Vice-Roy, and his adherents, after ſhedding much blood."

Oct. 20. Advices from Parma mention the diſcovery of a very large quantity of jewels there, belonging to the Jeſuits, eſtimated at a very conſiderable value.

We are aſſured that all the forts in the North, and Weſt of Ireland are now repairing and ſtrengthening.

Oct. 21. A late miniſterial manœuvre in a ſiſter kingdom, however apparently ſucceſsful, will, it is believed, find many opponents at an approaching period, equally powerful and unexpected.

The King of Pruſſia has, it is ſaid, a large body of troops encamped at Pirna. It may be worth obſerving, that it was from this very place he made the irruption into Saxony at the commencement of the laſt war.

Yeſterday ſixty tons of gunpowder were ſhipped off on board the Litchfield, Capt. Holtom, at the Tower, for his Majeſty's garriſon at Gibraltar.

A correſpondent remarks, that in the courſe of the preſent reign more revolutions have happened in the Engliſh miniſtry than in thoſe of all the other kingdoms of Europe put together.

Freſh complaints are ſaid to have been received againſt a certain Governor in America, for impriſoning two members of the Aſſembly at a time when very particular matters were before them.

By a letter received yeſterday from Yorkſhire we are adviſed that ſeveral of the baize weavers are preparing to go to America, on account of an invitation received from thence.

Oct. 22. A letter from Warſaw, dated the 2d of this month, ſays, "By a perſon of diſtinction juſt arrived here, we are informed that the preliminary articles of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte are actually ſigned; the chief of which are, that the Porte is to guarantee every thing concluded upon by the preſent Poliſh Diet, and both Ruſſia and the Porte to ſit down with their own expences, and each to remain in the quiet poſſeſſion of what they had before the war."——The writer of the letter, however, allows that this important news ſtands in need of confirmation.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Oct. 10.

"The Delegates have preſented a petition to the Grand Diet, ſetting forth, that ſome articles have been put into the petition by the Miniſters of the three powers ſince their being firſt ſigned. Theſe added articles they petition againſt, as being of a tendency highly prejudicial to the intereſt and ſafety of the kingdom of Poland. Much oppoſition and loud complaints are made againſt the Miniſters, who ſeem fully determined to ſupport their act."

Oct. 23. Letters from Poland mention, that the Czarina has offered large bounties to every man in Livonia under 30 years of age, who voluntarily enters into her ſervice.

Four more frigates are to be ſtationed off the coaſt of Africa, by order of the Admiralty Board, to prevent Engliſh traders being moleſted during the war between the Spaniards and the Moors.

Extract of a letter from Sour, in Tyre, July 22.

"A ſhort time after the defeat and death of Ali Bey, it was reported that Chiek Daher's children had revolted againſt their father, who was ſaid to be killed in a battle againſt them; but theſe accounts are contradicted by ſome lately received from Syria, which are as follow:

"After the death of Ali Bey, the Chiek made an alliance with the Mutualis, into which he perſuaded the Druſes likewiſe to enter; this he the more eaſily effected, as they could not perſuade the Governor of Baruth, whom they had themſelves appointed, to cede that place to them; in fact, it formerly belonged to them, and which the Chiek Daher, ſupported by the Ruſſians, promiſed to obtain for them. To effect which 22 veſſels, Ruſſo-Greeks, carrying 20 cannon each, and having on board 2000 Albanians and Eſclavonians, appeared before the ſaid place, which they were to cannonade, while the Druſes, the Mutualis, and Chiek Daher, attacked it by land. This ſiege, however, meets with great delay, and the Chiek Daher has ſeveral reaſons for not haſtening it. He is endeavouring to bribe Dyezard Bey, Governor of Baruth, to give up the place, by offering him a large ſum of money; but that officer, who is ſupported by 2000 Mutualis, and all the inhabitants, who are devoted to the Oſmanlis, is deaf to his propoſals. On the other hand, Daher offers the Ruſſo-Greeks money inſtead of the pillage of the place, which was promiſed them at ſetting out from Paros; but the demands of thoſe auxiliaries are ſo exorbitant, that it is impoſſible to reconcile them with the avarice of the Druſes, among whom Dyezard Bey had ſome ſecret partizans: And further the Chiek Daher, before he puſhes the ſiege, intends waiting to ſee the reſult of the negociations which he is carrying on with Iſmail Bey at Cairo, who governs Egypt with Mehemet Aboudaab."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 15.

"Monſ. Roſſignol, Conſul-General to the States of Barbary, has informed the States General, that the Emperor of Morocco having intimated to the King of Spain, a deſire that he ſhould ſurrender to him the town of Ceuta, which his Catholic Majeſty poſſeſſes in that country, in order to prevent his taking it by ſiege; received for anſwer, that whenever that place ſhould become a matter of conteſt, his Catholic Majeſty was determined to oppoſe force by force, and not only defend that place, but would likewiſe make himſelf maſter, if poſſible, of every town in the dominions of Morocco.

"The States of Holland have appointed Mr. Hoguer, formerly a banker of Amſterdam, to be Miniſter from this Republic, to the circle of Lower Saxony, in the room of Baron de Hop, who will go the 18th inſt. to Bruſſels, in the ſame capacity."

Oct. 25. Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards have obliged the Emperor of Morocco to a peace, and to withdraw his forces from Ceuta, owing, it is ſaid, to the great number of Spaniſh men of war now in the Mediterranean, who hinder the Algerines from coming out with their piratical barques, either to the relief of Ceuta, or to plunder, which is their chief ſupport.

It is the opinion of many, that the depoſing of the Mufti, and the ſeveral other great changes that have taken place in the Seraglio and Divan, are the ſure forerunner of a peace between the Porte and the Court of Peterſburgh.

Oct. 27. Advices from Paris ſay, that the French King has lately dropped ſome intimations as if he wiſhed to diſrobe himſelf of the trappings of Royalty, in imitation of his anceſtor Charles V. but not with an intention of retiring to a Convent.

The Dutch have ordered two battalions of infantry to go on board the firſt of their Company's ſhips bound for the Cape of Good Hope. This, it is believed, is in conſequence of ſome unfavourable ſuſpicions lately ſuggeſted relative to a certain maritime power.

It is confidently ſaid that the Court of Madrid, intend writing a letter to the Court of France, entreating their aſſiſtance againſt the piratical ſtates of Barbary, ſhould the Moors go from their late contract.

It is confidently reported that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has lately tranſmitted to our Court demands of a very extraordinary nature.

Governor Boyd has ordered all the ſtores in the garriſon of Gibraltar to be thoroughly examined, and an exact account taken and laid before him under the following heads, ſerviceable, repairable, and unſerviceable, in order that they may be ready ſhould they receive an unexpected viſit.

A large ſhip is taken up in order to convey a great quantity of ordnance ſtores from the Tower to his Majeſty's garriſon at Gibraltar.

Several veſſels will ſhortly be taken up in order to tranſport great quantities of timber and ordnance ſtores to the iſland of Minorca.

Such are the effects already felt in one branch of our commerce, from the injuſtice and ingratitude of the Pruſſian tyrant, that we are aſſured, by a correſpondent who lately viſited the celebrated ſalt-works at Northwich in Cheſhire, all buſineſs is totally at a ſtand in that town and its neighbourhood.

Five new Peerages will take place previous to the meeting of Parliament.

They write from Dantzic, that Count Golowkin, the Ruſſian Miniſter, is preparing to ſet off with the propoſitions of the Magiſtrates to the Court of Berlin.

Several Engliſh families of ſmall fortunes are now actually preparing to ſet out for Liſle in Flanders with their effects, on account of the dearneſs of proviſions in this kingdom; *theſe conſtant emigrations forebode no good to their mother country.*

A ſhip is lately arrived in the river from the Baltic, the maſter of which reports, that the new duty enforced on all goods exported thence, will in a very ſhort time put a period to the greateſt part of the trade to that quarter.

Oct. 28. The King of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, hath demanded of the Jews throughout his dominions, a free gift of ſix millions of florins (about 500,000 l. ſterling.)

Extract of a letter from Sour, in Tyre, July 26.

"Since the death of Ali Bey, Mehemet Aboudaab has divided the government of Egypt with Iſmael Bey, who was the principal author of the revolution in that country. The latter has always, even in the life-time of Ali Bey, whom he abandoned, kept up intelligence with Chiek Daher, who ſince the Death of Ali has ſtrengthened his alliance with Iſmael, and obtained, through his means, the exportation of corn from Egypt into Syria, which had been forbidden; but a late event cauſes much conjecture. Iſmael Bey, to the great aſtoniſhment of every body, entered Gaza at the head of 5000 men, and put himſelf under the protection of Chiek Daher. Some ſay that his departure from Egypt was a concerted ſcheme with Aboudaab, who it is ſaid, is in league with the Ruſſian General, to whom it is aſſerted he has ſent preſents to Paros; and is with the Ruſſians, Daher, the Mutualis and the Druſes, to attempt the re-conquering Damaſcus and its territories. Others report that Iſmael, jealous of Aboudaab's power, has quarrelled with him, and not being the ſtrongeſt in Cairo, has left that place, and joined Daher, to endeavour to encreaſe the troubles of Egypt; and by the inteſtine broils, which they purpoſe encouraging in that country, to hinder the Porte from receiving the accuſtomed ſuccours from thence of money, rice, corn, &c. and in ſhort to embrace the firſt opportunity of entering that kingdom, and driving Aboudaab thence, and poſſeſſing themſelves of the abſolute command over it."

Oct. 29. After the breaking up of the Admiralty Board yeſterday morning, orders were ſent to the Commiſſioners of Plymouth dock-yard to fit out four frigates of war for his Majeſty's ſervice immediately.

A private letter from the Hague ſays, that the general opinion there is, that there will be a war throughout Europe before the month of April 1774.

We hear a Lieutenant-General and ſix Major-Generals are to be appointed in the new command in Ireland.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Sept. 26.

"Couriers are daily arriving here from the court of Spain; but as we are not let into the ſecret of their diſpatches, it is impoſſible to report them. However, we apprehend ſome very important affairs are on the carpet, as our court are following the example of their neighbours in making warlike preparations."

By a Courier juſt arrived from the continent, we are informed that a revolution has happened in Denmark, and that the Dowager Queen is in poſſeſſion of the crown. The King is ſaid to be depoſed; this buſineſs has been brought about entirely by his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Oct. 30. A letter from Warſaw, dated Oct. 13, ſays, "The new form of government which is propoſed cauſes much diſturbance. The ſittings held by the Delegates on that occaſion are ſo violent, that the members were near drawing their ſabres: Theſe proceedings rather hinder than forward the buſineſs; ſeveral of the Delegates have aſked the miniſters of the three powers for one of them, from henceforward, always to aſſiſt at their deliberations."

The national debt of Ireland, it is ſaid, amounted, on Lady-Day laſt, to 999,686l. 12s. 0¼d.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw.

"The King of Poland, wearied out with the cares and anxieties attending upon his Crown, and ſatisfied he cannot wear it for the ſervice of his country, has lately thought ſeriouſly of abdicating the throne of that kingdom, and retiring to ſpend the remainder of his days in the peace and ſecurity of a private life. It is confidently reported he hinted his intention to an Engliſhman of faſhion, whoſe curioſity had led him to the court of Warſaw; and added, he propoſed to make London the place of his future reſidence. The young gentleman then informed his Majeſty, to keep as far as he could out of the reach of the city, as he would find there as many enemies to an abdicating King as he found in Poland to the monarch on the Throne; but in the weſt, ſaid he, your Majeſty will be ſafe, reſpected and adored, for the preſent miniſtry in that country are religiouſly attached to an abdicating King.

An account is ſaid to be received from Spain, that the city of Quito, in the South Seas, was ſwallowed up by an earthquake, the 20th of April laſt; but as the earth was in agitation five days before, the lives of moſt of the inhabitants were ſaved.

They write from Berlin that his Pruſſian Majeſty has raiſed the duty of leather imported from England, which, inſtead of one crown ſixteen groſckes, is to pay three crowns twelve groſckes per hundred.

It was yeſterday confidently reported, that our court had ſent over a very ſtrong and ſpirited remonſtrance to the King of Pruſſia, for his late conduct in ſeizing the timber belonging to our merchants.

Nov. 1. The King of Pruſſia, though he does not chuſe to declare himſelf openly the enemy of Great-Britain, yet he is taking every method to irritate us to a declaration of war againſt him. He is barring every avenue of commerce between the two nations; oppreſſing the Engliſh merchants within his dominions, and threatning his own ſubjects if they offered us any encouragement. This haughty ambitious plunderer is almoſt ripe for chaſtiſement.

Nov. 2. An expreſs was ſent on Sunday to Tottenham, to the Lord-Mayor, to acquaint him of the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke, that his Lordſhip may iſſue out his precepts for holding a wardmote for the election of another Alderman.

Nov. 3. The Utrecht Gazette of the 29th of October, has the following account of the inſurrection at Palermo, which is totally different from that publiſhed in the London Gazette.

"On the 20th of laſt month the people roſe and took poſſeſſion of the city and forts that ſurround it. The rioters ran in crowds to the real Vicaria (a public priſon) battered down the gates with cannon, and ſet all the priſoners at liberty. Afterwards the populace plundered four principal houſes, viz. that of the Sieur Abroſio Gazino Eſigli, the Engliſh Conſul; that of the Sieur Saleſſo di Giorgio, and thoſe of the Barons Lanza and Lo Quaſto. Theſe gentlemen had the good fortune to make their eſcape before the arrival of the rioters, to whom they abandoned their furniture, which they burnt. In the mean time a party of the inſurgents planted the cannon before the Viceroy's palace, diſarmed the troops, made their way into the palace, and dragged thence Don John Marquis de Fogliano, Viceroy. They threw him into his coach, which was drawn by ſix horſes, and conducted him up and down the city like the moſt attrocious criminal, loading him with abuſe and ill treatment. As ſoon as the coach arrived before the houſe of the Sieur di Giorgi, they ſtopped it, and compelled the Viceroy to look at the goods that were burning in the ſtreet: they afterwards made him paſs through the flames, led him to the public priſon, and made him ſucceſſively behold their other feats. At length they conducted the Viceroy out of the city, through the grate that overlooks the port, and having fired ſeveral ſhot at a fiſhing boat to bring her to, they tumbled the Viceroy into her from off the Quay, whom ſome of the rebels accompanied in order to carry him on board of a ſmall Engliſh veſſel, with an injunction never to ſhew his face again in Sicily. The rebels having then all aſſembled in a body, were preparing to plunder twenty-two houſes

more, and were going to begin with the palace of Prince Commettine and the Duke of Caſtleano, but were pacified on one of theſe Lords promiſing to pay to the city, for their palaces and other houſes, a ranſom of 36,000 florins. The rioters elected the Biſhop for their Viceroy, and then diſperſed, after having nominated deputies to make a report of the whole to the King, and to beſeech him to grant a general pardon."

A letter from Leghorn ſays, the real cauſe of the Divan being ſo averſe to peace, is owing to repeated promiſes that the Court of Verſailles will very ſoon exert its utmoſt power in favour of its Ally.

A petition will ſhortly be preſented to his Majeſty by the merchants concerned in the trade to the Baltic, on account of ſome late reſolutions of the Courts of Denmark and Pruſſia, which are conſidered as deſtructive to their intereſts.

Nov. 4. When the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland arrived, on the 5th ult. at Straſburgh, Marſhal de Contades being indiſpoſed, the Baron de Wurmſer, Inſpector General of the foreign troops, was charged to do all the honours, and order all amuſements which they were willing to accept. The next day his Royal Highneſs was on the parade, and in the evening with his Ducheſs at the comedy, ordered on purpoſe to entertain them; after which they ſupped with the Baron, who had invited the principal perſons in the place to be preſent. On the 7th the Duke waited on Marſhal Contades, and informed him how much he intereſted himſelf in the reſtoration of his health; and in the evening they were again at the comedy, and afterwards excepted of the invitation of the Sieur Blair to ſup with him. The 8th Baron Wurmſer drew up all the foreign troops of the garriſon to perform their manœuvres before their Highneſſes, after which the Baron again entertained them with a magnificent ſupper. The 9th all the troops were drawn up, and lined the ſtreets from their lodgings to the gate, from whence they went out, at ten in the morning, and reſted in the evening at the caſtle of Olwillar, where Count de Waldner had the honour to receive them; and next morning they ſet out for Baſſe, to continue their rout. When they left Straſburgh they were ſaluted by all the cannon on the ramparts, and detachments of the Corſican legion accompanied them as far as Kerich.

By letters lately received from Bengal, we are informed that the Seapoys, with ſome regular troops in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, had been totally defeated in two different engagements, and their commanders killed. The Indians, againſt whom they fought, are a branch of the Marattos in that province, and an experienced officer is ſet out at the head of upwards of 2000 regulars.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Oct. 20.

"Advices are juſt received here from the Crimea of a very ſignal victory gained by the Ruſſian troops there, over the combined armies of the rebellious Ruſſians, Coſſacks, &c. and the Turks and Tartars, under the command of Dueles Gueray, the ſucceſſor of Crim Guerey. Chan Dueles was appointed Grand Commander of all the forces belonging to the ſublime Porte for the re-ſubduing Crim Tartary to the dominion of the Grand Seignior, and ſailed from Conſtantinople with eighteen ſhips of the third diviſion, and a great number of gallies and ſmaller veſſels, and about fifteen thouſand men on board, a train of Artillery, and great quantities of ammunition and ſtores. Having received intelligence that the rebel army in the Crimea had retired from thence to Ockzakow at the mouth of the Boriſthenes, in Budziac Tartary, the Chan landed all his men at that place, and by a proclamation of great indulgencies and protection from the ſublime Porte ſoon gained the rebels to his aſſiſtance; thus conſiderably reinforced, he attacked and took almoſt all the ſtrong places which the Ruſſians had poſſeſſed themſelves of, driving them out of the capital city of Bachiſerai to the fort of Jernicale, on the Iſthmus of Perekop, where they maintained themſelves againſt the united forces till the beginning of the preſent month, when a reinforcement of 3000 horſe and 7000 foot arriving, the Ruſſians attacked the Chan in their turn, and drove him towards Bachiſerai, before which place both armies came to a general battle, in which the Turks, &c. received a total defeat, having 8000 men killed and wounded, 5000 taken priſoners, with all the cannon, ammunition, tents, &c. The remains of the defeated army fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards Ockzakow, and the victorious Ruſſians entered Bachiſerai in triumph, which place they are now fortifying in the ſtrongeſt manner."

Nov. 5. Upon a moderate computation, ſixty thouſand men are ſlaughtered every campaign while the war continues between the Turks and Ruſſians. It is no great proof of the humanity of the chriſtian powers, not to exert themſelves to prevent any farther bloodſhed.

Nov. 6. The Dutch are at this time building four capital ſhips of the line at one of their ports, for the ſervice of France.

Expreſſes are daily arriving from Sir Joſeph Yorke, ſo that there is ſomething in agitation which makes the motions of a certain power very doubtful with reſpect to the Engliſh.

Six ſhips of 50 guns, 6 of 40, 12 frigates of 30 and 36 guns, and 20 galleys had orders to fit out from Marſeilles, to be well furniſhed with arms and warlike ſtores, to take on board 6000 Troops, with 4 months proviſions: It is tho't a deſign is meditated by France againſt a certain Republic in Italy, which has given offence to that court.

Nov. 8. A private letter from Naples informs us, that the King of the Two Sicilies has ordered that all inſolvent debtors, after fifty days confinement, ſhall have an allowance ſufficient to ſupport them from their creditors, or be diſcharged immediately from priſon; and has alſo ſuppreſſed the exorbitant fees of gaolers.

They write from Berlin that a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, is now negociating there between the King of Pruſſia and the States General.

We have received advices from the Hague, that the Pruſſian manner of exerciſe is going to be introduced among the Dutch troops; for which purpoſe ſeveral Pruſſian officers are daily expected in Holland.

It is ſaid the ſalaries of the vacant important offices are appropriated to the ſupport of the Queen of Denmark, and regularly tranſmitted to her at Zell.

Nov. 9. A gentleman juſt arrived from Norwich ſays, that the greateſt numbers of manufacturers are out of employment that have been known for ſome years; it is in ſome meaſure attributed to the difficulties with which trade labours under, as almoſt a total ſtop has been put to that with the port of Dantzig.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia hath wrote a letter with her own hand to the Count de Panin, thanking him for his care in the education of her ſon, which had anſwered her warmeſt wiſhes; and concluding in the following manner:

——"Now, Sir, exert your firm and intrepid ſpirit, and turn your whole attention to the affairs of the Empire, which have been by me confided to you, and which I now again commit to your charge. Procure for your fellow-citizens a ſolid peace, and the tranquility which is wiſhed for by me and you; ſo that, by the divine benediction on your infinite cares and toils, the public felicity may crown your latter days. You may always depend on a diſtinguiſhed regard.

(Signed) CATHARINE."

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 30.

A writer in the Boſton Gazette obſerves, that the people, though unanimouſly determined that the Eaſt-India Company's Tea ſhould not be ſold nor landed, nor remain in harbour long enough to be liable (according to an act of the Britiſh Parliament) to the payment of the duty impoſed by that Parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America. Yet though the people were thus determined, they took every poſſible meaſure in their power, to get rid of the Tea with as little danger as poſſible to the property of the owners, and others concerned, and therefore took all the neceſſary, and moſt effectual meaſures for ſending it back; but through the practices of the Governor, the Collector, and the owner of the ſhip to baffle their deſigns, and detain the Tea till it ſhould be liable to the payment of the duty, the people, deprived of any other way to get rid of it, were obliged to deſtroy it, in their own defence; ſo that all the damage the owners, &c. ſuſtain by its deſtruction, is wholly chargeable upon the Governor, Collector, owner, &c.

Laſt night a little before 11 o'clock a terrible fire was diſcovered burſting out of the Governor's houſe in Fort George: Before the town or even the family were alarmed, the flames had riſen to ſo great a height, that it was impoſſible to ſave the houſe; and with difficulty the lives of the diſtreſſed inhabitants were preſerved. They were it ſeems all in bed, and the Governor himſelf, with his lady and daughter, had time to put on very few of their clothes, before they were obliged to quit the houſe; ſo that it is not probable that the papers, books, plate, furniture, or any of the valuable goods, &c. it contained, were ſaved: But providentially no lives were loſt——The confuſion occaſioned by this melancholy event, and the ſhortneſs of the time ſince, hinders us from the knowledge of the cauſe of it, and many of the circumſtances that attended it. Every countenance ſtrongly expreſſed the deepeſt concern for the diſtreſs of the perſons principally affected by this accident.

BURLINGTON, (*New-Jerſey*) *Dec.* 27.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſquire,

Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Jerſey and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Majeſty, by his order in Council at St. James's, bearing date the firſt day of September laſt, hath been graciouſly pleaſed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his royal approbation and allowance of an act of the Legiſlature of this province, paſſed in September 1772, intituled

"An act to enable all perſons who are his "Majeſty's liege ſubjects, either by birth or "naturalization, to inherit and hold real eſtates "notwithſtanding any defect of purchaſes made "before naturalization within this colony."

AND WHEREAS his Majeſty, by one other order in council at St James's, bearing date the ſaid firſt day of September laſt, hath been pleaſed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his royal diſallowance of three other acts of the Legiſlature of this province, paſſed in Auguſt and September 1772, intituled as follows,—viz.

1. "An act for the relief of Benjamin "Ayars now a priſoner in the gaol of the coun"ty of Cumberland."

2. "An act to naturalize John George Fel"thauſen."

3. "An act to diſſolve the marriage of Da"vid Baxter with Margaret his wife, late "Margaret M'Murtry."

I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council for this province, to publiſh his Majeſty's gracious allowance and affirmance of the act firſt abovementioned, and his Majeſty's royal diſſallowance and repeal of the ſaid three laſt mentioned acts, by proclamation, to the end that all his Majeſty's ſubjects, whom it may concern, may take notice thereof, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in the city of Burlington, the third day of December, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord GEORGE the third, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini 1773.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By his Excellency's Command

CHA. PETTIT, D. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 3.

The ground, which was covered by the people, on Monday laſt, in the State-Houſe ſquare, being meaſured, it was calculated, by two different perſons, unknown to each other, that there were near 8000 people collected there; and many hundreds, who were on the way, were diſappointed reaching the place of meeting, before the buſineſs was over, owing to the ſhort notice that was given.

On Tueſday laſt, at three quarters of an hour after two o'clock, Capt. *Ayres*, of the TEA SHIP Polly, with Mr. Barclay, late one of the Conſignees, left Arch-ſtreet wharf, on board a pilot boat, (having been 46 hours in town,) to follow the ſhip to Reedy-Iſland, and from thence tranſport the Eaſt-India Company's adventure to its OLD ROTTING PLACE, in Leaden-Hall ſtreet, *London*. They were attended to the wharf by a concourſe of people, who wiſhed them a good voyage.

When the account of the inhabitants of Boſton having deſtroyed the tea, belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, reached this city, the bells of Chriſt-Church were rang, and every claſs of people teſtified the moſt ſincere joy upon the occaſion.

We hear that in a few days will be publiſhed "An examination of what is called the SUSQUEHANNAH CASE;" in which, the claim of the colony of *Connecticut* to lands within the limits of the *Pennſylvania* charter, will be ſhewn to be groundleſs and vexatious, and the intruſions of their people unwarrantable. In this work, the *Connecticut Charter* will be examined, as well as the *State of the Caſe* drawn up, on behalf of that colony, for the *opinion* of council in England.

At the court of Oyer and Terminer held at Eaſton, before the Honourable John Lawrence, and Thomas Willing, Eſqrs. for the county of Northampton, the 17th inſt. Alexander Buchanan was convicted of burglary, and received ſentence of death: And the next day Thomas Wilſon was convicted of murder, for ſhooting William Hewit through the body with a bullet and three ſwan ſhot, the 29th of October, 1768. After he had committed this horrid murder, he robbed the deceaſed of his hat and 4l. 17s. 6d. in money, which Wilſon ſaw him receive the night before; he then made his eſcape, and remained undiſcovered until about three months ago, having committed a felony in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey; he was diſcovered while at the bar there, by a perſon who had ſeen him at Hewit's a few days before the murder, and who had heard that Wilſon was the perſon ſuſpected. On his trial this murder was clearly proved upon him, and he received ſentence of death.

Captain Barry, from New Orleans, on the 8th ult. in lat. 27: 13, long. 93: 56, ſpoke a brig, from Hiſpaniola for the Miſſiſippi, out 45 days, but could not learn whr ſhe was; and on the 15th, in lat. 24, long 80: 30, ſpoke a ſloop, Capt. Wilſon, from the Miſſiſippi, out 17 days, all well.

The brig Nancy and Molly, Captain Bethell, of this port, was arrived at New Orleans, after a paſſage of 35 days. Capt. Lee, in a ſloop, was to ſail in a few days for New-York.

Sunday ſe'nnight arrived here Capt. Devonſhire from Hiſpaniola, who informs, that on the 24th ult. the ſchooner Hetty, Capt. Scott, from Hiſpaniola for this port, was laying at anchor off Heneauga, where ſhe ran aſhore the 17th, but got off again ſo much damaged, that Capt. Scott ſaid, he thought it beſt to go for Providence.—On the 12th inſt. in lat. 35, 29, long. 74, 40, Capt. Devonſhire fell in with the brig Peggy, Capt. Conyngham of this port, bound from Virginia to Liſbon, out 3 days, who had, two days before, ſprung a leak under her counter, by which ſhe made ſo much water, that they were obliged to throw 200 barrels of flour, &c. over-board, damaged her wheat, and choaked her pumps, ſo that Capt. Conyngham thought it beſt to make for Charleſtown, South-Carolina, which Capt Devonſhire imagines he might reach by the 16th, as he had favourable winds and weather.—On the 17th, about 20 leagues E. by S. from Cape Henlopen, he ſpoke the brig Polly, Giles Stanton, maſter, bound from Liſbon to Rhode-Iſland, out 10 weeks, who had carried away the head of his main-maſt; and, being ſhort of proviſions, Capt. Devonſhire ſpared him a barrel of bread.

Capt. Ayres from London, in lat. 23, long. 22, ſpoke Capt. Smith in the Daniel, from Boſton for Falkland iſlands, he alſo ſpoke the Tyloe, Capt. Oglive, the 5th inſt. from Baltimore to Jamaica.

*** YORICK AMERICANUS, *came to hand too late for this paper, but ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW-YORK.

Friends and Countrymen,

YOU have heard of the proceedings of the cities of Boſton, Charles-Town, and Philadelphia, with regard to the Eaſt-India Company's Tea. They have ſhewn themſelves worthy of Liberty in deſtroying or ſending back that baneful article in its Parliament livery. But ſhould you ſuffer the Tea to be landed in New-York, you will defeat the ends of their ſpirited and unanimous oppoſition. You will be looked upon by the preſent and future generations as the gate through which ſlavery forced its way into America. But we hope better things of you. Be not alarmed with the threats of creatures inured to blood, and enriched with the ſpoils of their fellow-ſubjects. Be firm—Be as one man—And villainy ſhall tremble to its centre in every part of America.

Eight Thouſand Philadelphians.

January 1, 1774.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Tryal, D. Harrow, Virginia.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Coburne, Virginia.
Sloop Abigail, J. Weſtgate, Virginia.
Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia.
Sloop Polly, D. Tuttle, North-Carolina.
Schooner Abigail, S. Snow, Virginia.
Schooner Belvidere, R. Biſhoprick, Maryland.
Sloop Betſey, B. Towers, North-Carolina.
Schooner Sally, O. Eve, Honduras.
Brig Broker, S. Devonſhire, Hiſpaniola.
Schoon. Kitty and Peggy, N. Cooper, Briſtol.
Ship Hawke, J. Getſhues, New-Caſtle.
Snow Dickinſon, J. Johnſton, Waterford.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados.
Brig John, J. Aſhmead, London.
Brig Monmouth, J. Ruſſel, Jamaica.
Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork.

CLEARED.

Brig Charleſtown P. S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sloop Friendſhip, W. Grinnell, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Charming Betſey, J. Ingraham, Jamaica.
Schooner Polly, R. Inkſon, Grenada.
Brig Agnew, J. Mather, Oporto.
Ship Montague, W. Pickles, Jamaica.
Schooner Hebe, J. Wilſon, Jamaica.
Snow Prince George, J. Campbell, New-Port Pratt.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Ship Minerva, R. Macky, Liſbon.
Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Surrinam.
Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Schooner Peggy, G. Crombie, Virginia.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday the fifteenth day of January inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Charles Lawrence, known by the ſign of the White Oak, in the Northern Liberties—all the eſtate, right, title, intereſt, property, claim and demand of a certain Frederick Miller, and Catherine his wife, (late Catherine Haſſert) being the term of the ſaid Catherine's natural life, of and in a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot of piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Callow-hill-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Callow-hill-ſtreet aforeſaid, 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded by ground late of James Arbuckle, deceaſed, and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of One Pounds Twelve Shillings ſterling; late the property of the ſaid Frederick Miller and Catherine his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Iriſh ſervant girl, who has three years and a half to ſerve. Sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT two ſtory brick HOUSE, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. Enquire of the printer.

KEYSER's PILLS,

As freſh and genuine as any in America,

TO BE SOLD BY

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his ſtore and ſhop, the ſecond door above the Coffee houſe, in Market-ſtreet.

They are ſold in boxes at 10*s.* 20*s.* and 40*s.* each, with full directions.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 31ſt of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named JAMES FARRELL, about ſeventeen years of age, and about five feet four inches high, freſh coloured, has a ſmall ſcar in his forehead, and two or three ſcars in the back of his head, curls up his under lip a little, and is very talkative and knowing; had on a new oznabrigs ſhirt, an old blue and white inſide jacket much worn, an old blue big coat, black breeches, long blue and white trowſers, grey worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs carved buckles, and an old uncocked hat: It is believed he is gone off with his two brothers, who have been in Philadelphia gaol for ſome months paſt; they are glaſs blowers by trade, and have worked for Mr. Steigle, near Lancaſter. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought to EDWARD HANLON, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JAMES JORDAN.

N.B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.—FIVE POUNDS reward will be given to any perſon who will prove either of his brothers carrying him off.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 5th of December ult. from her maſter, a Scotch ſervant girl, named PEGGY MARTIN, about five feet high, between ſeventeen and eighteen years old, has ſhort thick black hair tied behind, of a ſwarthy complexion, and was very fat when ſhe went away: She came from Scotland this fall, and cannot talk any Engliſh: It is ſuppoſed that ſhe is harboured by ſome of the Scotch people that came here in the ſame veſſel with her: She had on when ſhe went away, a Scotch mixed blue woollen gown, a linſey woolſey petticoat, a black ſilk handkerchief, a pair of low-heeled ſhoes, a pair of knit yarn ſtockings, and check apron. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings her to Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, Work-houſe keeper, in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by him.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL SLAVERY ESTABLISHED,

BY THE SUFFRAGES OF CUSTOM AND RIGHT REASON.

BEING A FULL

ANSWER

To the gloomy and viſionary REVERIES, of all the fanatical and enthuſiaſtical WRITERS on that SUBJECT.

However amiable Juſtice and Virtue may be in our abſtract ideas of them: The policy of Kingdoms and Commercial States, ought ever to be regulated by the more important conſiderations of neceſſity and convenience.

MACHIAVELUS AMERICANUS, Vol. 3d, Page 273.

All Diſcord's harmony not underſtood;
All partial evil, univerſal good:
And, ſpite of Pride, in erring Reaſon's ſpite,
One Truth is clear, Whatever is, is right.

ESSAY ON MAN.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, hath two parlours, four chambers, a kitchen and yard belonging to the same, situate in Moravian-alley, three doors from Arch-street.

Also a good commodious STORE, in Water-street, midway between Market and Arch-streets, with shelves, and a compting-house, suitable for the dry goods business, and a large dry celler under the same. Enquire of the printer.

THE Partnership of LENNOX AND TURNBULL having expired the first of August last, all persons indebted to them are requested to pay off their respective accounts immediately.

And all persons indebted to SOMERVELL AND NOBLE, by bond, note or open account, are likewise requested to pay off the same to their attorney, HUGH LENNOX, who has *orders*, in case of non-compliance with this notice, to put them in suit without loss of time.

GRACE PARKER,
FROM LONDON,

WILL open a school on Monday the 20th instant (December) at her house in Pewter-Platter Alley, to teach young ladies reading and spelling, and all sorts of needle work, in the very best manner, which she hath practised with great reputation a number of years. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to intrust their children to her care, will much oblige their humble servant,

GRACE PARKER.

MATHEWS,
HAIR-DRESSER from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as dressing ladies in the newest and most approved taste, and making ladies new invented toupees, in the neatest manner, curls, and ladies braids and cushions: He likewise makes gentlemens natural wigs, so as not to be discerned from a real head of hair, and wigs of all other fashions wore in England. He hopes he may not prove unworthy of the kind encouragement of the public.

N. B. Said MATHEWS is to be heard of at Jacob Mayer's, peruquier, in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets.

Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1773.

IF the heir at law of RICHARD NOBLE, formerly a surveyor in Pennsylvania, will apply to the subscriber, he may hear of something to his advantage: Or if any person can give information of the family, it may do them a kindness, and be thankfully received, by

THOMAS HARRISSON.

TO BE LET,
On GROUND-RENT forever,

A NUMBER of LOTS in the Northern Liberties, pleasantly situated on Second, Third, Fouth, St. John's and Charlotte-streets. Enquire of

WILLIAM COATS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE quantity of POTATOES, of the early sort, extraordinary good of their kind, at a very low price for cash only. Apply to the Widow BUTLER, in Loxley's Alley, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

N. B Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen or others, may have their books settled or accounts drawn out with the greatest exactness and secrecy, and at a moderate rate, by applying as above.

Just imported in the ship Montague, Capt. Pickles, from London, and to be SOLD by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At the sign of the Spread Eagle, in Market-street, near the Court-house, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general assortment of drugs and medicines, shop furniture, Surgeons pocket instruments, lancets, scissars, tooth drawers, pill boxes, phials, syrop and galley pots, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, from the original ware-houses; with an elegant assortment of fine paints, such as verdigrease, Prussian blue, sap green, drop lake, Indian red, carmine, rose and Dutch pink, vermillion, &c. large brushes; tools; camels, pig-hair, and black lead pencils; oil cloth; gold and silver leaf; gold beaters skin; court and isinglass plaister; linseed and nut oils, &c. &c. Dye Stuffs, as madder, copperas, arnetto, indigo, redwood, logwood, cochineal, &c. pumice and rotten stone, &c. &c.

N. B. He manufactures corks, chocolate and mustard, and gives the best prices for mustard seed.

IF MATTHEW NEIL, who came over in the ship Glasgow, from Glasgow, last fall, and proposed going to Cumberland county as well to purchase land as to sell a few dry goods, will direct a line to the subscriber, merchant, in Philadelphia, (who has not heard from him since he left that place) he may hear of something in which he is materially concerned. Should he be dead, or left that country, any person giving information of him, will much oblige, and be rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Who has just imported in the Glasgow, Capt. Marquis, via New-York, a neat assortment of Scotch threads, checks, check and printed handkerchiefs; fine lawns, handkerchiefs, aprons and ruffles, &c.

Darby, 29th of the 10th month, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of NATHAN GARRETT, on Sixth-day night last, a BAY MARE, two years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a star on her forehead, and a mark on her near side about six inches above her flank, as if she had been splayed. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscribers, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, and for the mare and thief, the above reward, paid by

NATHAN GARRETT, or
THOMAS TISDAL, Rope-maker, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A MIDDLE aged man, well acquainted with the dry goods or country business, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

December 28, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, on Monday the tenth of January next,

THE GRIST MILL, SAW MILL and PLANTATION, late the property of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, situated upon Rocky Brook, in the township of Windsor, county of Middlesex, and province of New-Jersey. The plantation contains about 56 acres of excellent land, on which are erected, besides the mills, two good frame dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop, store houses, &c. The grist mill is in good order, has two pair of stones, one of them French burr, and stands upon as fine a stream as any in the province, for in the driest season, it was never known to fail; and being in the heart of a fine wheat country, it has every advantage for carrying on the business extensively. The saw mill is likewise in good order. This stand is also one of the best in the province for a store, one having been kept there for many years past; and as it lays about midway between Philadelphia and New-York, the communication to both these places (the stages from Burlington and Bordentown going twice a week) renders the transportation of goods to and from either of them extremely convenient, and at a small expence. The purchaser, upon paying down one third of the purchase money, may have a reasonable time for payment of the remainder, with interest, giving security if required. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, where the subscribers purpose to attend, and will give a good title to the purchaser, and immediate possession.

JOHN IMLAY,
ISAAC WIKOFF, and
CURTIS CLAY.

Just Published, and to be sold by

R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,

Opposite the London Coffee-house, in Front-street, PHILADELPHIA;

AITKEN'S
GENERAL AMERICAN
REGISTER,
AND
CALENDER,
For the YEAR 1774.

CONTENTS.

THE annual calendar interleaved with writing paper for gentlemens memorandums, containing 12 *pages; the days of the year, week and month, remarkable days, aspects, &c. with the suns rising and setting, the moons age, place and rising. The gardener's calendar for Pennsylvania, containing many curious and useful directions for gardening. A genealogical list of the Royal Family of Great-Britain. His Majesty's consuls abroad for the protection of trade. Births, marriages and issue of the Sovereign Princes of Europe. His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state. Lords commissioners of the Treasury, of Trade and Plantations, and of the Admiralty. List of the House of Peers in alphabetical order, with their town residence. Alphabetical list of the House of Commons. List of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. A new and correct list of the Royal Navy of Great-Britain. A compendious geographical description of the world. North American Lists. General and civil establishment in North America. The staff of the army. General post-office, and list of the post-offices in the northern district of North America. Time of the post's leaving Philadelphia, and his arrival at each post-office and stage, till he gets to Annapolis, and his return back. Time of the New-York post, Lancaster post, and Eastern-shore (Maryland) Post's setting out from, and return to Philadelphia. Rank of the navy and army. His Majesty's order concerning the power of the civil Governors over his forces in America. Rules for determining the rank and precedence to be observed between the officers of the army, and the civil governors, &c. Correct lists of the officers and offices, &c. in Pennsylvania, New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, Maryland, New Jersey, New-York, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Johns, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, and West-Florida. Corporation for the relief of the widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America. The united Churches of Christ-Church and St. Peter's in the city of Philadelphia. St. Paul's Church Philadelphia. A list of the ministers and congregations, whether settled or vacant, belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia. The Baptist Philadelphia Association. A list of the ministers and congregations belonging to the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, which is subordinated to the Associate Synod of Edinburg in Scotland. Several curious and useful tables, &c.*

Windsor Forge, Dec. 13, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday night the 12th instant, two Irish servant men, one named MORRIS CONNEL, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, slender make, has a sharp nose, brown hair, and a pale complexion; had on and took with him, a green sagathy coat with green mohair buttons, striped half silk jacket, silk handkerchief, half worn fine shirt, clouded stockings, calf-skin shoes, with plain silver buckles, white woollen trowsers, but it is supposed he has stolen a pair of breeches: He stole from his master a dark brown trotting horse, a little hollow backed. The other named TERENCE O'BRYAN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has light coloured hair, and a freckled face; had on a whitish coloured coat, striped jacket, new felt hat, calf-skin pumps, fine shirt, black and white stockings, a pair of striped drawers, and buckskin breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID JENKINS, and
JOHN WHITE.

November 30, 1773.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN SMITH was taken prisoner at the sign of the Duke of Cumberland, in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on the 8th day of September last, for stealing a saddle and bridle out of the borough of Lancaster, belonging to the subscriber; and said SMITH made his escape and left at the aforesaid house a grey horse, and some cloaths, such as jackets, shirts and stockings, which were advertised in the Gazette immediately after, and no person since has appeared to claim any of them: This is therefore to give public notice, that they will be sold in three weeks from this date, for the cost and charges that have accrued, by JAMES MERCER.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY having lately made some considerable addition to his Electrical Apparatus, particularly, having added an elegant case of seventy bottles, each lined and coated with tinsoil; he proposes to exhibit a course of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, at the College in this city, on Monday and Tuesday next week; and again on the following Wednesday and Friday; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two lectures, above forty curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to show the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greatest importance, how to avoid the danger of it;—how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.

The following particulars will, it is presumed, be thought no inconsiderable part of this Electrical Experiment, viz. Flashes of real lightning visible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric stone, from the East-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electrised by being dipt in boiling water; one side electrised positively, the other negatively. A curious representation of the astonishing electric Eel, lately seen in this city; on touching of which, while in the water, an electric shock may be as sensibly felt, as from a live one. A representation of part of the starry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric stars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR of Nature, and, if well pursued, seldom fails producing something useful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of such a tendency, will meet with suitable encouragement. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who purpose to attend these lectures, are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-house, and at Mr. Kinnersley's house near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each lecture.

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed should not prove dry enough, the exhibition must be deferred till some dry evening after. The first lecture of each course to be on Monday and Wednesday evenings; second lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given in February next, or sooner if required,

THE FURNACE situated in the township of Salisbury, and province of Connecticut, New-England, having been lately rebuilt on the most approved plan, all the conveniences about the same being either new or in good repair, together with all the utensils, and a compleat set of patterns for hollow ware and other castings; the sole property of a piece of water from which the furnace is supplied, the area measuring 600 acres; a mansion-house most agreeably situated, consisting of four rooms on a floor, a good garden and other conveniences; two other houses for workmen, a store completely fitted for English and West-India goods and provisions, a compting-house, &c. a large barn, with stabling for horses and oxen: Also, a property in the bed of iron ore in said Salisbury, known by the Ore Grant, with an exclusive right of digging, raising and carrying away ore from another bed known by Chatfield's Ore Bed, and the right of soil in a piece of land joining west on the Ore Grant, which contains iron ore; these beds all lye within two miles from the furnace (the roads good): Also 753 acres of land, 300 of which is under improvement, and the whole well watered. The premises are situated in a healthy, fruitful and pleasant country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudson's river and Albany, distant about 30 miles from the river. The quality of the iron made from the above ore is well known, both in England and America, to be equal to any made on this continent: The quantity of ore, which lays near the surface, appears inexhaustible, the country round is well supplied with wood for coal, and the regular supply of water at all seasons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blast all the year: The iron is excellent for pot-ash kettles, sugar boilers for the West-Indies, and military stores: The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works might be erected with great convenience and small expence: The rapid settlement of an extensive country to the north and north west, must daily increase the demand for every article usually cast at a furnace: An extensive trade may be introduced in English and West-India goods, out of which the works might be supplied with stock and provisions, and carried on with more profit than such business can be in a country where there are few inhabitants.

Also to be SOLD, a compleat double forge, with four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all necessary utensils, situated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the Furnace, built in 1771 after the best model, with a good stream and head of water, and in case of need (in very dry seasons) the privilege of a pond of water 5 miles in length for supply of said forge; the like caution is observed to prevent the business being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron stoves, and canals cut to take the surplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling-house, with four rooms on a floor, a store and cellar, four houses for workmen, a barn, cole-house, iron-house and black-smiths shop, all built in 1771; also a saw mill and dwelling-house at a small distance from the forge, with good situations for erecting other works on the same stream, together with 289 acres of land round the forge and saw mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is situated in the center of a large tract of wood land, surrounded with a cultivated country which is in want of bar iron, there being very little refined bar iron manufactured in Connecticut, and the consumption considerable. This estate, joined with that at Salisbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES STARTIN, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. PETER VANDERVOORT, merchant, in New-York, Mr. JAMES HOLMES at the furnace, Mr. JACOB OGDEN at the forge, or Capt. WILLIAM TILEY in Hartford.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS some ill disposed persons, on the night of the 17th inst. (December) cut the curtain of the New-York stage-waggon in several places, and cut a piece of the fore part of said curtain entirely away: The above reward is hereby offered to any person who shall discover the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to conviction, by

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27*th*, 1773.

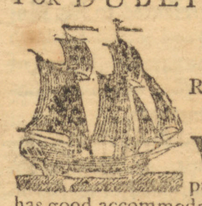
FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE
NANCY;

WILL sail in ten days, weather permitting; now lying at Cuthbert's wharf. For freight or passage apply to BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have, just landed for sale, a parcel of best CORK BEEF, which they will sell cheap.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1773.

FOR DUBLIN AND BELFAST,



THE SNOW
PATTY AND PEGGY,
ROBERT HARDIE,
MASTER;

WILL sail with all possible expedition, having great part of her cargo engaged, and has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM DUNCAN, at his store in Second-street, or to the master on board at Hamilton's wharf.

N. B. There is to be disposed of on board said vessel, best Liverpool stoved salt, and coals; also the times of a few Servants and Redemptioners, such as watchmakers, chasers, taylors, glaziers and carpenters.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1773.

FOR BELFAST,

THE BRIGANTINE
BETTY,
MICHAEL RUSSELL,
MASTER;

HAS good accommodations for passengers, and will sail in ten days, if the navigation is clear, having three fourths of her cargo ready to put on board. For freight or passage apply to GEORGE FULLERTON, or to the master on board at Chesnut-street wharf.

N. B. Imported in said vessel, a few healthy men and women Servants, among whom are barbers, weavers, and tanners, whose times are to be disposed of by said FULLERTON, who has also imported, a parcel of Irish linens:—He has just imported in the ship Kitty and Peggy, Capt. Copper, from Bristol, a few chaldron of the best round Coal, to be sold on board said ship at Chesnut street wharf.

Gloucester, West New-Jersey, Dec. 15, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to an act made for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed in the 12th year of George the 3d, to the creditors of JOSEPH ELLIOTT and ANDREW HICKY, now confined in the county gaol at Gloucester, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of their estates should not respectively be made, and the debtors respectively discharged, on the 18th day of January next ensuing the date hereof; which day we the subscribers, two of the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for said county, do appoint to be attended, pursuant to the said act, at the house of WILLIAM HUGG, innholder, in the town of Gloucester.

MICHAEL FISHER,
SAMUEL HARRISON, } Esquires.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of years, and entered on immediately.

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, situated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing stream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of superfine flour: Shallops of a considerable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With said mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling house, Coopers shop, and stable; also, a garden, with other appurtenances suitable to accommodate a tenant. The situation of the above mentioned Mill, need not be more particularly described, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the sale of flour of two considerable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premises, who will shew the same.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the Es-
JOHN MORTON, } tate of Sam. Morton.

JOHN FROMBERGER,

FURRIER, living on the east side of Second-street, and next door to Mr. Milne, Jeweller,

HAS just imported a fresh assortment of FURRS, which are MANUFACTURED by him into MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINES, and LINING for CLOAKS; those ladies who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon the best of usage, and upon reasonable terms: Those who purchase any article of value in furriery, may have it secured from the moths in the summer season, by him. Milleners and country shop-keepers may be supplied at the cheapest rate: He has likewise a general assortment of SHOP GOODS to dispose off, on very reasonable terms.

N. B. He buys all sorts of shipping furrs, such as otters, minks, foxes, ground squirels, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1772.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS who have any lands to dispose of, or debts remaining due and owing to them within the colony and dominion of Virginia, will be put into the most speedy and efficacious method of procuring purchasers, or payments of their several debts, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Attorney at Law, at his house in Third-street, near Vine-street. Mr. MAGILL is well acquainted with many gentlemen of eminence in the law in different parts of the said colony, having himself been a practitioner there of for these five years last past, within the same.

JOHN FIELD,

At his store in Water-street, next door below the south-east corner of Water and Chesnut-streets, hath just imported in the last ships from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glasgow,

A VERY general assortment of MERCHANDIZE; suitable to this season, which he will dispose of on very low terms, for cash or short credit.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. III. NUMB. 116.

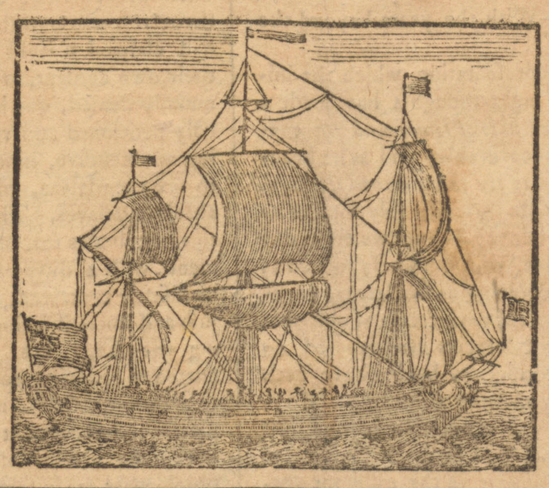
DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1774.

To the MERCHANTS *and other* INHABITANTS *of the City of* PHILADELPHIA.

THE affair of the Tea, which has of late engroſſed the attention of the public being now ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the friends of America, permit me to remind you, that a cauſe is now depending, in this city, before JARED INGERSOLL, Eſq; ſole Judge of a new and unconſtitutional court of Vice Admiralty for the Middle Colonies; the event of which altho' not ſo intereſting to the colonies in general, is of the utmoſt importance to the trade of this city.

A market-boat, plying between this city and Newcaſtle county, for bringing flour and other produce here for exportation, was ſeized by the Cuſtom-Houſe boat, on her return to the landing, a few weeks ago, and has been libelled in the court of Vice Admiralty: The cauſe aſſigned in the libel, for her ſeizure, is, that ſhe had "laden, "at the port of Philadelphia, four hogſheads of "rum, two of molaſſes, one hogſhead and one barrel of ſugar, one half barrel and two ſmall bags "of Tea, and two ſmall bags of Coffee, in order "to be ſhipped to ſome *other* Britiſh colony or "plantation; and did depart and proceed on her "voyage, without having given bond, as by law "required, to the Collector, or other principal "officer of the port of Philadelphia; or without "having obtained from him a ſufferance or warrant for that purpoſe, contrary to the form of "the ſtatute, in ſuch caſe, made and provided."

The officers of the Cuſtoms ſay, that they only mean, by this ſeizure, to compel the ſhallop-men, plying on the weſtern ſhore of the Delaware, to call at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and take permits every trip they make: If this were all they had in view, I think it of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the trade of the city. The accumulated expence of obtaining certificates, for every ſmall article carried by theſe boats, for their country cuſtomers, altho' very conſiderable, is but a part of the great inconvenience they muſt labour under; the delay attending it would be of worſe conſequence; and beſides, if they are to take permits and certificates from hence, they muſt alſo bring the like with them from the country: This circumſtance alone would double the time that is neceſſary for making a trip; for they muſt firſt load their boats, at the landings in the country, and then go by land to the Cuſtom-Houſe, for their permit and certificates; and as there are but two offices in the Lower Counties, one at Newcaſtle, and the other at Lewis, moſt of the boatmen would have fifty miles to ride.

But however moderate the Cuſtom-Houſe officers may pretend their demands are at preſent, let us ſee what impoſitions they will have a right to lay upon the boatmen, if they carry their point and procure a condemnation of his boat.

She is ſeized for not having given bond and obtained ſufferances for the goods on board: If ſhe is condemned for this cauſe, of courſe all boats hereafter muſt be obliged to do that; for not doing which, this boat is ſeized: What is this leſs than ſhips, uſing the ſea trade, uſually do? I apprehend it is the ſame exactly, and that the preſent attempt is to make boats, uſed for bringing the produce of the Lower Counties to our market for exportation, chargeable with as heavy fees, for entering and clearing, as ſea veſſels. If their point is once carried, I ſubmit to your judgment, whether it is to be expected of Cuſtom-Houſe officers, that they will take leſs fees than a determination of the Admiralty has given them a right to.—

It cannot be expected but that the delays and additional charges, in ſuch caſe, will, at leaſt, render a double freight neceſſary to the boatmen, (for their freights are already ſo low that nothing but the greateſt diſpatch will enable them to get a living) the conſequence of which will naturally be, that they will ſend their produce to other places, not ſubject to the like impoſitions: Wilmington, already a thriving, and I had almoſt ſaid, a rival ſea port, will have the exportation of all the produce of the Lower Counties and the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, which is admitted to be, at leaſt, one half of all the grain, flour and lumber, annually ſhipped from hence, as well as the ſupplying thoſe countries with all their foreign goods; and the trade of Philadelphia will be confined to thoſe goods only, which are brought here by land, or by a difficult and uncertain navigation through the falls of Delaware and Schuylkill.

I do not intend to ſpend more time in repreſenting the deſtructive tendency of the doctrine attempted to be eſtabliſhed by this ſeizure: A large field is open, but I ſhall leave it to others more capable of expatiating on it: What I have ſaid, will be ſufficient to alarm thoſe, who have the proſperity of this port at heart. I ſhall, therefore, only endeavour to ſhew that it is in your power to avert the evil; and that, without your aſſiſtance, the fatal doctrine may take place.

David Vandyke, the owner of this boat, is in narrow circumſtances, not able to contend with a wealthy officer of the Cuſtoms; he is ignorant of thoſe ſteps neceſſary to be taken, to make the beſt of his cauſe;---in fact he is an individual,---he is a ſhallop-man;---his cauſe is the cauſe of the public: The trade of the port is to ſtand, or fall by it. The public, and the merchants in particular, will, it is hoped, ſee that it is properly managed. It would be improper for me to point out the method, in which he ſhould be aſſiſted. The merchants of Philadelphia have given repeated proofs of their abilities, in finding the beſt expedients for averting public diſtreſs. I ſhall only ſtate the principal queſtions that will ariſe in the cauſe, in order that you may judge for yourſelves, whether it is ſuch, that ſo reſpectable a body of people can engage in it, without riſquing their reputation.

A ſhallop or boat, trading from one part of a colony to another part of the ſame colony, or to ſtate the preſent caſe, in other words, a boat uſed for the tranſportation of country produce, from that part of the province where it is raiſed to the great market where it is bought for exportation, never was the object of any act of Parliament for regulating the trade of the colonies; nor are ſuch boats forfeitable, for having on board goods whereupon duties are payable, or which are prohibited to be exported, any more than the houſe in which ſuch goods may be found, goods tranſported from one part of a colony or plantation, to another part of the ſame, being exactly in the ſame predicament as goods in a houſe, for no act goes farther than to impoſe duties on, or prohibit the *exportation* of them from one colony to another. If then the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware is within the ſame colony as this city, it will follow, that the boat now under ſeizure, has been unlawfully arreſted and detained, and that you will not only be ſafe from a charge of ſupporting a bad cauſe, but will be very blameable in not aſſiſting in the defence of it.

That the Lower Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, originally were and yet are a territory annexed to, and always conſidered a part of the province of Pennſylvania, will, I think, plainly appear from every charter, act of Parliament, and other public acts, and from hiſtory and general reputation, as well in England as America, and particularly from the conduct of all the Cuſtom-houſe officers, and even from the deciſion of Courts of Admiralty.

The province of Pennſylvania was granted to William Penn by Charles II. in the year 1680, and the Lower Counties were granted to him by James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. in the year 1682, and by both theſe grants, powers were given for the good government of the reſpective premiſes.—William Penn being thus ſeized of the ſame by a public act, entituled, "The Frame of the Government," dated 2d April, 1683, united them together by the name of *the Province of Pennſylvania, and the territories thereto annexed in America*—By virtue of which, and of a charter of privileges, which was afterwards delivered up, the inhabitants of Pennſylvania and the Lower Counties elected members of Council and of Aſſembly, who met, and jointly enacted laws, for the good government of *the province and territories annexed*.—In the year 1700 the inhabitants of *the province and territories in General Aſſembly met*, delivered up to the Proprietary the ſaid charter of privileges, upon his promiſe to grant them one better adapted to their then circumſtances.—And accordingly on the 28th October, 1701, William Penn granted a new charter, entituled, "*The Charter of Privileges, granted by William Penn, Eſq; to the inhabitants of Pennſylvania and territories*," under which we now enjoy a greater ſhare of civil and religious liberties than any other people in the world. In the preamble of this charter he recites his title under Charles II, and the Duke of York, to the province and that tract of land, "*now called the territories of Pennſylvania*," and that he had formerly granted the inhabitants a charter, which they had given up: Wherefore he thereby gave, granted and confirmed, to the inhabitants in the ſaid *province and territories annexed* certain liberties and privileges in the ſaid charter, expreſſed to be held and enjoyed by them for ever. By the ſecond ſection of this charter it is declared, that each county, in the *province and territories* ſhould chuſe an equal number of repreſentatives, to form a General Aſſembly for the making of laws: And by the laſt paragraph of the 8th and laſt ſection the ſaid William Penn, by the name of William Penn, *Proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennſylvania, and territories thereunto belonging*, did ſolemnly declare, that thoſe privileges ſhould never be infringed or broken by him, his heirs or aſſigns; with this clauſe the charter cloſed, and the inhabitants became in fact and in law one body of people, to be governed by the ſame laws, the ſame legiſlative, and the ſame executive powers.---About the time this charter was making out, the repreſentatives, choſen by the three Lower Counties, were endeavouring to obtain a ſeparate Aſſembly for legiſlation; but the matter not being then ripe to be carried into execution, they prevailed upon William Penn to add a clauſe to the charter, empowering the Aſſembly at any time, within three years, to ſeparate into two diſtinct Aſſemblies for that purpoſe, if they ſhould not agree to join, "*notwithſtanding any clauſe or clauſes in the ſaid charter, obliging the province and territories to join in legiſlation*"; and the ſaid William Penn, by the ſame proviſo declares, that notwithſtanding *ſuch ſeparation of the province and territories in reſpect of legiſlation*, the inhabitants of both *province and territories* ſhould ſeparately enjoy all other liberties, privileges and benefits, granted *jointly* to them in that charter.---Theſe additions were made after the charter was drawn out and dated, but before it was executed, and it was ſigned and delivered by William Penn to the Aſſembly, and by them accepted the day it bore date. Under this charter the Aſſembly performed divers acts of legiſlation *jointly*, but the inconvenience of ſending members ſo great a diſtance as from the Lower Counties, induced them to make uſe of the liberty given them by William Penn, to ſeparate; which they did, "*in reſpect of legiſlation only*," ſhortly after. Notwithſtanding this ſeparation of the Aſſembly for that particular purpoſe, I apprehend, that the province and territories continued united as one and the ſame colony and plantation from that time to this. Thoſe perſons in England, who entered into William Penn's ſcheme of planting a colony here, always underſtood it in this light, for they took up this land which William Penn had ſold them, "*to be laid out within the province of Pennſylvania*," in the Lower Counties; they were, notwithſtanding the ſeparation, under the ſame executive power of government. The Governor, the Secretary, the Receiver-General, the Surveyor-General, were the ſame perſons, and held their offices by one and the ſame commiſſion for *both province and territories*, and to this day the territories have no other name in any public act whatſoever, than the territories, or the three Lower Counties, belonging or annexed to the province of Pennſylvania, which they are uniformly called in all commiſſions from the Crown.

From this it appears, that the Crown, the Proprietors and the inhabitants always conſidered them as one colony. The opinions of hiſtorians and others, who have written upon the ſubject, are too well known to require to be mentioned; yet I cannot omit the account of Pennſylvania, given by that learned and ingenious author Mr. Poſtlethwaite, in his dictionary of commerce: A treatiſe ſo juſtly celebrated for authenticity, that it will be ſufficient of itſelf to prove the general reputation of merchants, and, I believe it may be ſaid, of the officers of the Crown; for no man could be better verſed in the laws of trade and plantations, and the methods of enforcing them than Mr. Poſtlethwaite. Under title Pennſylvania, he ſays, there are "Six counties in that pro-"vince, three upper, Bucks, Philadelphia and "Cheſter, which make the Pennſylvania ſo cal-"led in King Charles's grant, and three lower, "Newcaſtle Kent and Suſſex, which latter were "taken out of Nova Belgia ſo called, before the "Duke of York granted them to Mr. Penn." This plainly ſhews the idea entertained of this matter on the other ſide of the water; for if they had ever been conſidered as ſeparate colonies, ſo great a commercial writer muſt have known it. The conſtant practice of all the Cuſtom-Houſe officers is a ſtill ſtronger proof of their being the ſame colony. It never was once ſuppoſed by any of them, for almoſt a century paſt, that they had a right to ſeize ſhallops trading from the Lower Counties here, for want of a clearance from the Cuſtom-Houſe; on the contrary, nothing more was ever required than that they ſhould take permits, when they carried particular articles that were liable to duty, certifying that they had paid the duty on importation, and even this was without any authority of law: It was however ſubmitted to by ſome, who, rather than differ with officers that could give them trouble, agreed to pay by the year about 20*s*. But from the diſtance of the offices from moſt of the landings, (there being no offices between Newcaſtle and Lewis, about 90 miles) thoſe permits were ſeldom taken out, although they were paid for. Another circumſtance equally ſtrong is, that not one of theſe boats are regiſtered; as well then might the libel, in this cauſe, aſſign that as a reaſon for her ſeizure: So much with reſpect to general principles and general practice. I ſhall now ſhew, that this matter has been twice brought in queſtion, and as often received a ſolemn determination, upon argument, in two ſeveral Courts of Vice Admiralty within this province.—In the year 1767, a ſhallop belonging to David Vandyke (the owner of the ſhallop now in queſtion) was ſeized by James Hawker, Commander of his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Sardoine; was libelled in the provincial Court of Admiralty, whereof Edward Shippen, Eſq; was Judge: Some merchants then intereſted themſelves in the matter: Mr. Tilghman was of counſel for the claimant: Mr. Chew, then Attorney General, proſecuted. The cauſe of ſeizure aſſigned was, that ſhe had taken on board, at Newcaſtle county, a quantity of tobacco, of the growth of Maryland, to bring to Philadelphia, without the duty being paid: Witneſſes were examined: The facts, before ſtated, were proved, and a decree pronounced, that Newcaſtle county was a part of the ſame colony with Philadelphia; and, therefore, the ſhallop, and other goods on board, were not forfeited: but that the tobacco, being confeſſedly the growth of Maryland, and not having paid the duty, was forfeited and might be ſeized any where:—She was diſcharged and the tobacco condemned. This determination was ſatisfactory to all parties, and the practice was regulated thereby. Many ſhallops were afterwards ſeized, by men of war in the river, for having tobacco on board; but they were always diſcharged, without proſecution; and there has been no inſtance of a proſecution ſince, for that cauſe. The other caſe, wherein this matter came in queſtion, happened not two years ſince: A quantity of tobacco, the produce of Maryland, had been brought into Newcaſtle county by land, and was there put on board a ſhallop, to be ſent to Philadelphia; on its way up, it was ſeized; the ſhallop was diſcharged according to the opinion eſtabliſhed by the former decree, that ſhe was not forfeited, but the tobacco was libelled: The cauſe of ſeizure aſſigned was, that being of the growth of Maryland, it was laden in Newcaſtle county for Philadelphia, the duty not being paid: Mr. Chew of counſel for the claimant demurred to the libel, and ſhewed for cauſe, that it did not appear that the tobacco had been carried by water, from one colony to another; for, if it came by land from Maryland to Newcaſtle, no duty was payable on it, and coming from Newcaſtle here, was only a removal from one part of the ſame colony to another: Therefore, no duty was payable, and the tobacco was unlawfully ſeized:—The demurrer was argued before Mr. Biddle, Surrogate in Mr. Ingerſoll's Court of Admiralty, and it was decreed, that the tobacco was not forfeited. This matter having thus received two ſolemn adjudications, it was not expected, that any officer of the Cuſtoms would have been hardy enough to bring it a third time in queſtion. Who has been the adviſer, on the preſent occaſion, I know not: It cannot be a merchant in this port; we have not ſuch an enemy among us: It cannot be a lawyer; they muſt all know better: and, I truſt, have more regard for their country and their own reputation, than to adviſe ſo deſtructive a meaſure, againſt their better knowledge: The Collector cannot have done it of his own motion; he would not riſque the diſpleaſure of his fellow-citizens, without a greater proſpect of ſucceſs; and indeed his loſs, by removing the trade to other places, may be greater than his preſent gain. I hope the Commiſſioners, at Boſton, have no part in the proſecution; if they have, their influence in a Court of Admiralty, the Judge of which they pay, is great indeed,—too great to be oppoſed by a Lower County ſhallop-man. But be the movers who they may, or the chance of their ſucceſs ever ſo ſmall, the riſque is too great to ſubmit a cauſe, of ſo vaſt importance to this city, to the management of a man, who cannot be equal to the taſk. Rouſe then yourſelves, ye guardians of the port of Philadelphia!—ſhew that you will not ſleep, while your charge is in danger; unite for its preſervation: See for yourſelves, that proper ſteps are taken to procure a juſt acquittal; or, if that is not to be had here, to have the cauſe well ſtated for an appeal to a more independant tribunal;—— and, may ſucceſs crown your endeavours.

MENTOR.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of A. CALDWELL AND J. WILSON, having expired on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, all perſons who are indebted to them either by bond, note, or book debt, are once more requeſted to make payment to ANDREW CALDWELL, before the 10th of February next, as thoſe accounts that are then unſettled ſhall be put into a lawyer's hands without further notice: And thoſe who have any demands on them are deſired to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

FINE BLOWN LIVERPOOL AND LISBON

SALT,

TO BE SOLD BY

EDWARD EVANS,

On SOUTH-STREET WHARF.

GEORGE WAY,

COACH-MAKER, in PHILADELPHIA,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers, for the great encouragement he hath received from them: He alſo informs them that he is now entered into partnerſhip with JOHN STALL, Harneſs-maker and Trimmer, and intends carrying on the Coach-making buſineſs as uſual.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following fragment falling into my hands since my laſt, if it is thought worthy of being preſerved in the Packet, its at the ſervice of the Printer—and if in tumbling over the old trunk of papers any more ſhould appear—probably they may be handed forward.

No. II.

A FRAGMENT *from the works of* YORICK AMERICANUS.

—ALASS and is poor Gratio gone—alaſs poor Gratio—how—did I ſay alaſs *poor* Gratio—no—alaſs *poor* Plurio—Gratio had goodneſs, meekneſs, kindneſs, and every chriſtian virtue—Gratio *cannot* be *poor*—he's *rich*—moſt infinitely rich, in every joy that ſouls poſſeſs, in that exalted ſtate, where merit, through mercy, meets with its reward—We that are left behind, only are *poor*, and poor indeed—O! where ſhall I repair the loſs of Gratio—I take my ſolitary walk—'tis ſolitary truly—tho' the brilliant beaming orb of day, ſtill riſes with all its uſual luſtre, ſtill ſheds its kindly influence o'er my head—though all the little feather'd world in wonted tranſport welcome his return, with their once enlivening notes—tho' the herds low and the lambs bleat—tho' the cottage ruſtic joins the general chorus, with his honeſt unmeaning ſelf pleaſing whiſtle—tho' the healthy milk maid decently pin'd up, ſteps o'er the ſtile to take the morning tribute from her generous kine, and tunes her artleſs ſong—though thouſands, ten thouſand ſpangles glitter o'er the plain—tho' the ſummit of yon lofty mountain late hid in nightly miſts, now boldly prominent above the clouds, yields a ſtupendeous ſight—tho' all the glories of yon weſtern cataract, profuſely tumbling down its rugged cliffs, glitter with all their morning ſplendor—tho' Srephon the bold and brown, prepares to lead forth his lovely blooming Chloe to the nuptual alter, and all the little circling villages are dreſſing for the feſtive day—tho' a joyful general calm o'er ſpreads all natures face—I penſively ſet and mourn for Gratio—*theſe* once were pleaſures we in concert felt, for Gratio had a *heart*—a heart ſo much refined, ſo delicately framed, formed of ſuch tender fibres, it ſweetly vibrated to each ſcene of harmleſs joy—By long intimacy, and cloſe connexion, like plants contiguous, mixing farina, our ſouls (pardon the expreſſion) became incorporated—his every tender ſentiment he engrafted on me—We felt the pleaſures of the ſpring, the joys of harveſt, and the ſocial endearing ſcenes of winter with doubled force—And ah! how Gratio would ſympathize with grief—to hear the friendleſs orphan tell his tale, and mark in my Gratio's face, the emotions of his manly ſoul—to ſee the big drops roll down his cheek at hearing of another's woe—but Gratio's gone——

"*Fair Daphne's gone, and virtue is no more.*"

Oh! if kind heav'n allows departed ſouls
To view their friends, bereſt, forlorn, behind,
May'ſt thou my Gratio watch my wandering ſtep,
Guide me aright, when'eer I chance to ſtray;
Guard my weak heart from liſt'ning to the wiles
Of flattering pleaſures, big with future ills;
Prompt me to perſevere in virtue's paths,
Still point the road that leads to endleſs joy,
And O! my Gratio, whiſper in my ear,
How far inferior are theſe joys beneath,
If e'er my heart rebels, nor deigns to feel
That ſocial ſympathy, ſo oft' thy ſong,
If other's woes, paſs heedleſs through my mind,
If ee'r I turn from ſuppliant grief my ear,
And impiouſly refuſe an aiding hand
Then Gratio ſternly, wiſh remonſtrant powers
Shake my whole frame, and ſoften every nerve,
For O! may I, whilſt ſtation'd here below,
Feel with full ſympathy another's woe.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Lifeleſs the breaſt that charm'd the World before,
And thoſe love-darting eyes muſt roll no more.
POPE.

IT is an obſervation of Solomon, *that it is better to go to the houſe of Mourning than to the houſe of mirth*; and never was any obſervation better founded in nature, or more confirmed by experience. The mind is apt to receive from diſtreſs ſome tender impreſſions which it cannot eaſily ſhake off, and by which it is improved in virtue and in piety. Of all conſiderations which tend to rouſe the ſoul from the dull ſecurity in which ſhe often indulges herſelf, none I think ſtrike ſo forcibly, or appear more alarming than that of death: This is a knell to the heart, which wakens all our dread, and calls up all our fortitude to contemplate it. That tremendous period is a check to human pride; it lays low in the duſt the moſt exalted ſtation, and blends mankind in a common maſs. Who that can once conſider the conſummation of all things, if he has any reaſon left, can ever ſuffer his imagination to feed him with airy grandeur, when in a few years, perhaps in a few hours, he muſt quit the ſtage to make way for ſucceeding generations.

The boaſt of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

The uncertainty of human life can never be too frequently preſſed upon the minds of men; it tends to bridle their appetites, to give them pauſe in the career of their indulgencies, and throws a melancholy veil over the glitter of wealth and the pride of power. There is nothing in which young people are ready more miſerably to deceive themſelves, than by truſting to their external advantages, looking forward to a late period of exiſtence, and then, and not till then, reſolving to reflect. Beauty and ſtrength often lay the foundation for their own deſtruction; the one truſting to its invincible force, is entangled in its own toils, and conquered by its own efforts; while the other, by a too powerful diſplay of its brightneſs, engages innumerable foes, who ſecretly efface its luſtre, and by inſidious means counter-act its influence. In what then can that ſecurity be found, wherein conſiſts unchangeable felicity? Virtue;—Virtue only can confer it; and the contemplation of death has a moſt evident tendency to ſtrengthen good habits, and confirm pious reſolutions.

The clock ſtrikes one, we take no note of time,
But from its loſs. It is the knell of my departed hours,
Where are they?—With the years beyond the flood.

This is a ſtriking repreſentation which the inimitable author of the night-thoughts has made a human life; *we take no note of time*, and yet every hour once paſt is irrecoverable; and as he beautifully expreſſes it, *fled to the years beyond the flood.* What can betray men into this miſerable dotages about life, and its uncertainty? Do not we every day ſee our fellow-creatures, who but lately looked as gay, healthful, and blooming as ourſelves, tumble inſtantaneouſly into the dark receſs of oblivion, and them and their excellencies remembered no more? How many ſacrifices of beauty have been made within theſe few months to the general tyrant? Where are the radiant circles of the laſt year? Let they who are beſt acquainted examine how many blanks will appear in the different parties, who but a ſeaſon ago were united in the common purſuit of pleaſure and indulgence. How many parents now bewail the fair proſpects of their age; how many lovers languiſh in inexpreſſible miſery for the death of her, who could only render human life agreeable! If men would but ſuffer themſelves to make a juſt eſtimate of life, drawn from obſervation and experience, I am perſuaded the ardour for pleaſure, and the paintings for enjoyment would conſiderably abate; and while the mind coolly reflected on human things, it would hold them in greater contempt, and place its felicity in ſomething more unalterable, more truly ſatisfactory than the ſhifting ſcenes, and unmeaning trappings which this world exhibits. Not many days have paſt ſince I had occaſion to make theſe reflections from a recent ſacrifice of youth and beauty, which had fallen within the tyrant's graſp.

Oft to her tomb, ye ſparkling tribes, repair;
Lifeleſs ſhe lies, who once like you was fair.
Pride ſtrike thy ſail;—fond nature ſhed a tear;
See all life's airy phantoms center'd here,
While virtue only blooms thro' Heaven's eternal year.

When it pleaſes God to call theſe from life who have already travers'd its rounds, and experienced its viciſſitudes, the mind cannot be much effected. Time has a claim upon us all, is the faithful miniſter of death at laſt, and never fails, even without the aſſiſtance of diſeaſe, to ſecure prey for this deſtroyer. But when, not content with the old, the uſeleſs, or the deformed, he ſweeps down his rapid ſtream the young, the promiſing, and the beautiful, then it is right to weep; there is a merit in complaining. Who can hear the laſt groans of an expiring beauty; who can ſee the bloom whither on her cheek, her eye forget to roll, her breaſt to throb, and her tongue to enchant, without being melted into a ſorrow which bids defiance to language! No, we cannot ſure.—Such were the pangs that thoſe felt who ſaw the gay Amanda fall; ſhe whoſe ſweetneſs engaged all hearts to love her, whoſe beauty excited all to admire her, whoſe virtue ſecured the moſt reſpectful reverence, and whoſe delicate behaviour challenged the greateſt tenderneſs. It is impoſſible to purſue the theme!—Nature is too powerful, affection too prevalent.—Suffer me therefore to conclude with the following quotation from the inimitable Thompſon, who thus to the ſeaſons compares human life:

'Tis done, dread Winter ſpreads his lateſt glooms,
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year.
How dull the vegitable kingdom lies!
How dumb the tuneful! Horror wide extends
Her deſolate domain. Behold, fond man,
See here thy pictur'd life; paſs ſome few years
Thy flow'ring Spring, thy Summer's ardent ſtrength,
Thy ſober Autumn fading into age,
And pale concluding Winter comes at laſt,
And ſhuts the ſcene. K.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 27.

Meſſrs. Richard Clark and Sons, Benjamin Fanueil, and Thomas and Eliſha Hutchinſon, the perſons in Boſton to whom the East-India Company's tea came conſigned, inſtead of reſenting the affront offered to their characters (by the ſuppoſition that they would accept a commiſſion to become inſtruments in the hands of arbitrary power to deſtroy the liberties of their country) and rejecting the odious commiſſion with the diſdain it deſerved, and muſt have met with from a real friend to his country, appeared to be ſo bent to act upon it, conformably to the views of thoſe from whom it came, that rather than give it up, they choſe to encounter the reſentment of their country, and of every friend to freedom and the Engliſh conſtitution in the American colonies, in Great-Britain, and all its dominions. They preſented a petition to the Governor and Council, ſetting forth, that the East-India Company having conſigned them a quantity of tea [which they not being willing to refuſe] ſome of them had been cruelly inſulted, and threatened with deſtruction both to their perſons and property, that their houſes had been attacked and much damaged in the night by a multitude, that the tea, on its arrival, was threatened with deſtruction, &c. therefore the petitioners deſired leave to reſign themſelves, their property, and the tea, to the care and protection of the Governor and Council; and that meaſures might be taken, on the arrival of the tea, that it might be landed and ſecured, till they could openly and ſafely diſpoſe of it, or receive further directions from their conſtituents.

On this petition, the Governor, as heartily diſpoſed as the Miniſtry could wiſh, to enſlave his country, called a Council, which met on the 19th of November, when the petition and the uneaſineſs of the people being laid before them, and ſome time ſpent thereon, the Council, for further conſideration, adjourned ſucceſſively to the 23d, the 27th, and the 29th of the ſame month, when there being a full Council, they again took the petition into conſideration, but previouſly made ſome obſervations relative to the ſubject of it.

They obſerved that great unhappineſs had been occaſioned for ſome years paſt, by a diſpute between Great Britain and her colonies, concerning their reſpective rights.——That Great-Britain had claimed a right to tax the colonies without their own conſent, which right they always ſtrenuouſly denied, and had, though in vain, repeatedly petitioned and remonſtrated againſt it, aſſerting an excluſive, inherent, and unalienable right to tax themſelves, without which they ſhould be abſolutely ſlaves. That the late meaſure of ſending to the colonies tea, charged by the Britiſh Parliament with a duty payable on importation, was manifeſtly contrived, not only to enforce the unjuſt and unconſtitutional act of parliament for taxing the Americans, which claim being once admitted to operate, would, of courſe, be extended to all other articles, and the rate heightened at pleaſure, but would tend to eſtabliſh among them a ruinous and hateful monopoly.—— That the people were made farther uneaſy by reports and apprehenſions, that the money thus unjuſtly attempted to be extorted from them, is intended to be applied to the eſtabliſhment of judges and an adminiſtration of juſtice, independent of themſelves, though paid with their own money, and under a bias to favour and increaſe their oppreſſion. That the people finding theſe efforts to enſlave them, and all their petitions for redreſs rejected, their uneaſineſs is increaſed almoſt to deſparation, and is not confined to Boſton, but common to the colony and all America. Therefore the board thought it their indiſpenſible duty, to mention the above as the cauſes of the late diſturbances; which, however, they do not juſtify, but have adviſed a proſecution againſt the authors of them.

This repreſentation the board thought neceſſary to be made prior to their taking notice of the petition, of the agents above-mentioned, to the conſideration of which they then proceeded, viz.

"The petitioners beg leave to reſign themſelves, and the property committed to their care, to his Excellency and the board, as guardians and protectors of the people, praying that meaſures may be directed to, for the landing and ſecuring the tea, &c."

With regard to the perſonal protection of the petitioners, the board have not been informed, that they have applied for it to any of the juſtices of the peace, within whoſe department it is to take cognizance of the caſe of the petitioners, and all other breaches of the peace, they being veſted by law with all the authority neceſſary for the protection of his Majeſty's ſubjects. In the principal inſtance of abuſe, of which they complain, the board have already adviſed, that the authors of it ſhould be proſecuted acccording to law; and they do adviſe the ſame, in the other inſtances mentioned in their petition.

With regard to the tea, committed to the care of the petitioners, the board have no authority to take either that, or any other merchandize out of their care; and ſhould they do it, or give any order, or advice concerning it, and a loſs enſue, they apprehend they ſhould make themſelves reſponſible for it. With reſpect to the prayer of the petition, "that meaſures may be directed to for the landing and ſecuring the tea," the board would obſerve on it, that the duty on the tea becomes payable, and muſt be paid, or ſecured to be paid on its being landed. And ſhould they direct, or adviſe to any meaſure for landing it, they would of courſe, adviſe to a meaſure for procuring the payment of the duty, and therefore be adviſing to a meaſure inconſiſtent, with the declared ſentiments of both houſes, in the laſt winter ſeſſion of the general court; which they apprehend to be altogether inexpedient and improper,

The board, however, on this occaſion aſſure your Excellency, that as they have ſeen with regret ſome late diſturbances, and have adviſed to the proſecuting the authors of them, ſo they will in all legal methods endeavour to the utmoſt of their power, to prevent them in future.

Whereupon adviſed that his Excellency renew his orders to his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other Officers, to exert themſelves to the utmoſt, for the ſecurity of his Majeſty's ſubjects, the preſervation of peace and good order, and for preventing all offences againſt the laws.

His Excellency thereupon demanded of the Council whether they would give him no advice upon the diſorders then prevailing in the town of Boſton, and it was anſwered, in general, that the advice already given was intended for that purpoſe.

At a Council held the 21ſt December, 1773.

HIS Excellency acquainted the Council that the reaſon he had ſummoned them to meet at this time was, that he might have their advice relating to the high handed riot on the evening of the 16th inſtant, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, committed by perſons diſguiſed and unknown, on board 3 veſſels lately arrived from London, then lying at a wharf in the ſoutherly part of the town of Boſton, known by the name of Griffin's wharf,——After long debate it was——

Adviſed, That the Attorney General be directed to make diligent enquiry into the offence aforeſaid, in order to diſcover the offenders, and that he lay his diſcoveries before the Grand Jury for his Majeſty's Superior Court of Judicature, &c. for the county of Suffolk, at their next term, in order for proſecution.——

A great number of the towns in the government of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, have had legal meetings, to determine upon meaſures to prevent the importation and ſale of the India Company's tea. Among theſe, the towns of Plymouth and Portſmouth, agreed to, and paſſed ſeveral very ſpirited reſolutions, for the ſecurity of their rights and liberties.

A week after the proceedings at Plymouth, at another meeting it was mentioned that ſome of the people were diſſatisfied with the proceedings of the former meeting, and deſired the votes then paſſed, to be reconſidered——This being propoſed, paſſed in the negative by 52 againſt 20. It was then propoſed that a proteſt againſt the former proceedings ſhould be read; this alſo paſſed in the negative.

The diſſatisfied party have publiſhed their proteſt, [tending to defeat the meaſures of their countrymen, and promote the deſigns of the Miniſtry] This proteſt is ſigned by 40 perſons, one of whom has publiſhed a recantation, declaring he was over perſuaded to ſign the proteſt, and now is convinced, and repents of his error.

Dec. 30. At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants, qualified by law to vote, of the town of Lynn, duly and legally aſſembled on the 16th day of December, 1773, among other ſpirited reſolves, paſſed unanimouſly, was the following, viz.

"Reſolved, that thoſe Conſignees have ſhewn a ready diſpoſition to become the tools of a vile and corrupt Miniſtry, ſupported by a venal and tyrannical Parliament, to oppreſs and enſlave their native country, and come under the ſame claſs of infamous creatures, with the Governors, the Commiſſioners and their dependants, that of enemies and traitors to their country: have manifeſted the ſtupidity to ſacrifice Liberty to avarice, and the wickedneſs, when occaſion ſhall ſerve, to riot on the ſpoils of their brethren; and have forfeited their right to perſonal protection and ſecurity."

FROM THE MASSACHUSETS SPY.

MR. THOMAS,

BEING a native of the town of Plymouth, and having many connections there, I have upon all occaſions been ſolicitous for its honour. I have ever eſteemed the inhabitants of that town almoſt univerſally, as men who place *the love of their country* among the firſt of their moral virtues; and as ſuch are ever ready to exhibit to the world the *practice* of that virtue in promoting the ſafety, happineſs and reputation of the community in which they are born; and in ſupporting the conſtitution under which they live. Such being my ſentiments of the Plymouthians, conceive, Sir, if you can, what was my joy and ſecret ſatisfaction, when at a late meeting of the people of Boſton, the patriotic reſolves of that town were read and applauded by the univerſal eclat of the aſſembly; it was too great to be expreſſed: I thought myſelf on this occaſion honoured; but upon being informed a few days after, "That there was a proteſt entered againſt thoſe reſolves ſubſcribed by forty *reſpectable* inhabitants," I confeſs it ſomewhat damped my joy; being therefore deſirous to know who theſe *reſpectable* inhabitants were, I appealed to Draper's Gazette, and upon reading over the names I could ſcarcely refrain from laughter. In ſhort, *reſpectable* as theſe inhabitants were, I was ſo far from being fearful of the loſs of the town's honour, that I was convinced there could be no better evidence of its exiſtence. I found ſix or ſeven of the firſt names in the ſecond column to be the ſoul of all the reſt; and when the public are informed, that thoſe few are compoſed of a *Colonel*, (a relation to his Excellency) a *Judge*, *Clerks of Courts and Barriſters at Law*, they can eaſily determine by what motives *they* were influenced. One half of the others are ſo *extremely poor*, that their qualifications for the election of a repreſentative, (if they attempted to vote) would be undoubtedly diſputed: I mean not to impute poverty to them as a crime, but to account for the ſtrangeneſs of their conduct upon this principle, that the neceſſity of their circumſtances required their compliance with the demands of thoſe, on whom they are dependent for their daily ſubſiſtence. Theſe *muſt* ſign the proteſt, or *ſtarve*. The other half is made up of boys, and men of weak underſtandings, who, like Eſau of old, not knowing the value of their birthrights, were eaſily prevailed upon to ſell them for a *meſs of pottage*.

This being a juſt repreſentation of the *perſons*, ſure I am, that *their proteſt* will not leave a ſingle impreſſion on the mind of any honeſt individual, unfavourable to the town of Plymouth: But that it will be conſidered as it is, the impotent attempt of a few to render ineffectual the laudable exertions and virtuous zeal of the inhabitants of that town. The puff of a *little* party of men, who, by toying with children, bribing the neceſſitous and pampering the ignorant, have endeavoured to render themſelves conſiderable, to repreſent the oppoſition to the preſent miniſterial or Hutchinſonian manœuvre as chimerical and vain, and to ſuppreſs thoſe exertions of the people, which are the beſt proofs of their virtue and religion. I truſt their enterprize will be as unſucceſsful, as their intentions are wicked. And I know not whether it would be more to the honour of their fellow townſmen to puniſh them, for their political ſins, *after the modern form*, than to leave them, with dumb contempt, to the indignation of heaven, and the remorſe of their own conſciencies. AN OLD COLONIST.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 3.

The General Aſſembly of this province meets here on Thurſday next, in order to proceed on buſineſs.

The fire (mentioned in our laſt) firſt appeared in the Council Chamber, but by what means it was kindled remains as yet undiſcovered.

His Excellency's loſs on the occaſion, muſt be very great, for beſides a rich and coſtly ſet of furniture, he has loſt all his public and private papers, plate, caſh, &c. &c. with a valuable ſet of jewels belonging to his Lady.

Col. Fanning has alſo been a great ſufferer, but has been happy enough to ſave the papers belonging to the Surragate office.

We have the pleaſure to inform the publick that his Excellency, Lady and daughter are well, and that the only life loſt on the occaſion was that of a ſervant girl named Elizabeth Garret, about 16 years old, who periſhed in the flames.

The great ſeal of the province was raked out of the ruins on the evening of the 31ſt of December, without being the leaſt defaced.

The day after the the above fire his Excellency our Governor ſent the following letter to the Worſhipful Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor of this city.

New-York, 30th Dec. 1773.

SIR,

"Deeply impreſſed as I am with a grateful ſenſe
"of the ſtrenuous endeavors of the citizens to
"extinguiſh the raging fire which happened at
"Fort-George laſt night, and greatly threatened
"the ſafety of the whole city, I find myſelf irreſiſtably impelled to requeſt you to communicate
"to them my cordial and affectionate thanks, for
"the ſkill and activity with which all ranks exerted
"themſelves on the alarming occaſion.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
Wm. TRYON.

"The Worſhipful WHITEHEAD HICKS, Eſquire,
Mayor of the city of New-York."

The brig. Prince of Wales, Capt. Maſon, of Philadelphia, arrived here laſt Saturday night in 8 days from Charleſtown, in South-Carolina.

Jan. 6. The following extract of a letter, dated Virginia, July 2, 1770, written to a neighbouring colony on its defective conduct, reſpecting to the non importation agreement, is taken from the Magazine for September 1770, and thought to be properly applicable, to the late conduct of one of our ſiſter colonies, (S. Carolina) is ſacrificing the grand and important intereſt of all America, to private pique and domeſtic contention, certainly contrived and promoted by ſome ſecret enemies to the rights of the colonies, to effect the landing of the tea, and ſubject them to the payment of the duty on importation, laid by the Britiſh Parliament for raiſing a revenue in America.

Extract, &c.

"I am ſorry to find the noble cauſe of American liberty to be betrayed by its pretended friends with you. Can it be poſſible that men who have ſoar'd ſo high, as to attract the admiration and eſteem of all the virtuous part of mankind, ſhould at once ſink ſo low, as to become the contempt and deriſion of every individual? But I hope it is not poſſible that for a meſs of pottage you ſhould ſell your invaluable liberties, and entail the curſe of ſlavery upon your deſcendants for ever, when perſeverance but for a little longer, ſecures the prize, and makes your names immortal. We are all patriots here, and will hold no intercourſe or connection with you, if you baſely deſert the cauſe.

On Sunday laſt arrived from London, laſt from Cowes, in 6 weeks and 3 days, the ſhip Dutcheſs of Gordon, Capt. Winn, with whom came the following paſſengers, viz. The Counteſs of Dunmore, Lady of his Excellency, the right Hon. Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, with their children, viz, Lord Fincaſtle, the Hon. Alexander, and the Hon. John Murray, Lady Catherine, Lady Auguſta, and Lady Suſan; Capt. Foy, Capt. Deſagulier, Mr. Leonard Liſpenard, Revd. Mr. Ogden, Mr. Lugrin and ſon, Mr, Uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Long, and about 20 other paſſengers.

To the Printer of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

SIR,

WE hear from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, that the ſending back the tea ſhip, having been by accident or deſign, delayed till the expiration of the 20 days, after which by the act, the duties are to become payable, the tea was then ſeized by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers, and landed in their cuſtody. We have no circumſtantial account of the affair, nor by what means the patriotic deſigns, which, by our laſt accounts were ſo warmly and unanimouſly purſued by the Carolinians, were defeated, nor what is likely to be the conſequences of landing the tea. It has been reported that a difference had ariſen between the merchants and the planters, and that through private animoſity, public duty was neglected. It is, however, conjectured, that both parties will recover their ſenſes before it be too late, and unite in ſupport of the rights and liberties of their country.

If the tea ſhould be deſtroyed in the hands of the Cuſtom-houſe officers, they will doubtleſs be liable, both for the duties and value of the tea, which otherwiſe would have gone back ſafe to the owners; and in ſuch a difficult caſe, their officiouſneſs was inexcuſeable; not only as it may prove the ſole cauſe of the loſs of the tea, but as it may call the authority of the Cuſtom-houſe itſelf, Courts of Admiralty, Poſt-office, &c. into queſtion. While they operate merely as regulators of trade, for public conveniency, people are not diſpoſed to examine their foundations, but as ſoon as they begin to appear as inſtruments of tyranny to deprive the colonies of their rights, it is time to conſider the authority on which they are eſtabliſhed among us.

TACITUS.

MR. HOLT,

AS the houſe in fort George has lately been burnt down by accident; and it is highly probable that application will be made to the General Aſſembly to rebuild it;—though we ſincerely condole with his Excellency, on account of his loſs, we hope that no ſuch ſtep will be taken by the Houſe of Aſſembly, before they have made themſelves acquainted with the general ſenſe of their conſtituents, upon this ſubject.—You will therefore be pleaſed to inſert the following quere, in your next Journal and you will greatly oblige many of your readers and fellow citizens.

As the Governors of this province do no longer depend upon the people for their ſallary, and ſupport; and as the crown has rendered them totally independent of us, (for purpoſes too obvious to need being mentioned) with what propriety can the people be taxed, to provide a houſe, and furniſh it, with fire and candle, for the accommodation of a Governor, under theſe circumſtances?

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 10.

Captain Hanſe from Jamaica, on the 26th of November, in lat. 17: 43, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Farper, from New-York for Savanna La-Mar, in Jamaica, out 14 days: On the 29th, in lat. 19: 17, ſpoke the brig Induſtry, Capt. Morford, from Rhode-Iſland for Jamaica, out 20 days: On the 14th ult. in lat. 27: 22, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Smith, belonging to London, from Africa for Charleſtown, out 43 days: and on the 17th, in lat. 28: 4, ſpoke the brig Marquis of Granby, Capt. Fuller, from Turks-Iſland for Boſton, out 12 days, all well.

The Snow Penn, Capt. M'Caddon, and the brig Polly, Capt. Shields, both ſailed in company with Capt. Hanſe.

On the morning of the 7th inſtant, MRS. MARGARET STUART, the amiable conſort of MR. JAMES STUART, merchant, of this city, took her final leave of this tranſitory life, and entered into eternity, with that joyful confidence which the favourites of heaven participate at the diſuniting the ſoul from a long afflicted tabernacle, in order to reap the fruits of a well-ſpent life.—Her huſband and family, her relations, her neighbours, and the poor, all join in lamenting the loſs of this valuable member of Chriſtian ſociety.—Her remains were yeſterday interred in the Firſt Preſbyterian Church burying-ground, in this city, attended by a number of reſpectable inhabitants.

THE following letter was thrown into my houſe, on the evening of the 31ſt ult. incloſed in a note deſiring me to give it a place in my paper of laſt Monday.—Had it been delivered to me by the author, I ſhould have thought myſelf unjuſtifiable in neglecting to publiſh it. But as I have conſtantly avoided publiſhing any thing of a perſonal nature, without claiming the ſatisfaction of knowing from what quarter it came, I thought myſelf excuſeable in acting with the ſame caution in this inſtance.

THE PRINTER.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL *of Jan.* 5.

TO MR. R——D S. S——H.

THE public are much diſobliged with the piece you ſent to the Printer of the Pennſylvania Packet, under the title of "*Part of an Epiſtle from the yearly meeting in London, to the quarterly and monthly meetings of Friends in Great-Britain, &c.*"

What your views were in deſiring it to be printed at this juncture, you are doubtleſs beſt able to explain. It would appear your motives were ſuch as you did not care to avow, when you took ſuch pains to conceal yourſelf. You were not content with renouncing your province and ſkulking under the aſſumed name of Philadelphus, but you renounce the tenets of the religious ſect to which you belong; and hope to conceal yourſelf more effectually, by addreſſing the printer in the common ſtile with the epithet, *Sir*. Allow me therefore, to drag you trembling from your covert, and preſent you to the venerable tribunal of the public, whom you have offended. Stand forth, culprit, tell your inſulted country, what you meant by this ill timed publication. Did you mean, under cover of that reſpectable body, whoſe mutulated epiſtle you have publiſhed, to introduce your own tory principles the old antiquated doctrines of *indefeaſible hereditary right*, and of *non-reſiſtance*, and *paſſive obedience?* Or did you mean to draw down contempt on the fathers of your church, by inſinuating that the wholeſome advice they gave their brethren in Great-Britain was by them intended as a rule of conduct for their brethren in America? Or are you ſo ignorant of the conſtitution under which you were born, as not to know, that a ſtrict obedience to acts of Parliament, which becomes every good ſubject in Britain, would be ſlavery in America.

The Quakers in America dare to vie with the foremoſt of their brethren in London, in loyalty to their King, and obedience to the laws of their country, at the ſame time they think themſelves juſtified in uniting with their fellow ſubjects and aſſerting, that the Americans have a right to property, that no perſon on earth can, as of right, levy taxes upon them, or take away their money without their conſent. Actuated with theſe ſentiments, they have chearfully and readily joined in the oppoſition to the Stamp Act of 1765, the Revenue Act of 1767, and to the claim of Parliament to raiſe a revenue in America, and make laws to bind us in all caſes whatever. Their principles do not carry them to reſiſt unto blood, but as far as petitions, remonſtrances and joint aſſociations, not to import dutied articles could prevail, they have chearfully lent their aid. And in the preſent oppoſition to the attempt of the Eaſt-India Company to introduce their Tea, while it remains ſubject to the payment of a duty they have, as far as their peaceable principle would permit, ſhewn themſelves animated with the ſame ſpirit as the reſt of their fellow ſubjects. Your publication, therefore, is an inſult on the body.

How far your ignorance and youth may influence them in their conduct towards you, I cannot pretend to ſay. But the leaſt puniſhment your folly deſerves, is, to be obliged to make an open acknowledgement of your fault, or to be caſt out from a body, which you have inſulted, and by your affected ſtile in a manner diſowned.—I wiſh you more diſcretion, and am, SIR,

Your's, as in future you demean yourſelf.

HENDRICK.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By publiſhing the following extract from the works of a Good Man, *you will oblige one who wiſhes comfort to the diſtreſſed in all parts of the world.*

M.

OH, 'tis ſeverely cold! Who is ſo hardy as not to ſhrink at this exceſſively pinching weather? Every face is pale; even the blooming cheeks contract a gelid, hue, and the teeth hardly forbear chattering.—Ye that ſit eaſy and joyous in your commodious apartments, ſolacing yourſelves in the diffuſive warmth of your fire, be mindful of your brethren in the cheerleſs tenement of poverty. Their ſhattered panes are open to the piercing winds, a tattered garment ſcarcely covers their ſhivering fleſh, while a few faint and dying embers, on the ſqualid hearth, rather mock their wiſhes, than warm their limbs.—While the generous juice of oporto ſparcles in your glaſſes, O remember that many of your fellow creatures, amidſt all, all the rigour of theſe inclement ſkies, are emaciated with ſickneſs, and benumbed with age. Let their loins bleſs you for comfortable cloathing; ſupply them with food, with fuel, and baffle the raging year; ſo may you never know any of their diſtreſſes but only by the hearing of the ear, the ſeeing of the eye, or the feeling of tender commiſeration.

"Methinks the bitter bluſtering winds plead for the poor indigents; may they breathe pity into your breaſts, while they blow hardſhips into their huts!—Obſerve thoſe blue flames, and ruddy coals, in your chimney; quickened by the cold, they look more lively, and glow more ſtrongly. Silent, but ſeaſonable admonition to the gay circle that chat and ſmile around them. Thus may your hearts, at ſuch a juncture of need, kindle into a peculiar benevolence! detain not your ſuperfluous piles of wood; let them haſten to the relief of the ſtarving family; bid them expire, in many a willing blaze, to mitigate the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and chear the bleak abodes of want: So ſhall they aſcend, mingled with thankſgivings to God, and ardent prayers for your welfare; aſcend more grateful to heaven than curling columns of the moſt coſtly incenſe."

We are deſired to give the following extract of a letter from Kidderminſter, a place in our paper.

"WERE you to travel through this country, you would be convinced of the utility of canal navigations, which I remember the Dean of Glouceſter, in an eſſay on trade that he publiſhed twenty years ago, recommended as one of the means of remedying the inconveniencies, and increaſing the trade and credit of Great-Britain by lowering the expence of carriage.—'The cutting a canal, ſays he, is 'much preferable to the making a river navigable, even where both might 'be done; for the canal is kept and repaired at a 'much eaſier rate than the river, nor is it ſubject 'to inundations, or the ſhifting of the ſand and 'gravel, and is generally much ſhorter and ſtraiter; 'but what is ſtill better, a loaded boat on a canal 'may be drawn by a ſingle horſe up or down the 'ſtream, whether there be a flood or not, and 'requires but two men to guide it.

"The Worceſterſhire and Staffordſhire canal is an evidence of the truth of this aſſertion. It paſſes by this town, where it is conveyed by an aqueduct over the river Stour. I rode yeſterday from hence along the towing path of the canal to the place where it communicates with the Severn. This ſpot has lately been named *Stour Port*, and bids fair to become a ſeat of great trade. The canal firſt falls into a fine ſpacious baſon of a ſquare form, in extent about four acres, in debth ſix feet, where 200 or 30 Severn barges, and great numbers of canal boats were loading or unloading. A quay extends around the whole baſon, on one ſide large warehouſes are erecting for the uſe of trading companies, on another ſide the proprietors of the canal have a warehouſe, a noble building, 60 yards long, that ſtands on lofty arches over a part of the baſon; under this warehouſe veſſels may ride, and ſecurely receive or deliver, through trap-doors, ſuch cargoes as might be damaged by being expoſed to the weather. This was the contrivance of the great Brindley, and I believe it is a convenience that no other place in the kingdom can boaſt. From the baſon to the Severn is a ſpace of 200 yards, and a fall of 36 feet, which the veſſels deſcend with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, by means of two locks, in about 30 minutes. The fall from the higheſt part of this navigation, near Wolverhampton, to the Severn, is no leſs than 295 feet. The boats employed on the canal are of a ſingular conſtruction; they are 72 feet in length, but not above ſeven in breadth, and about four in depth; ſharp at both ends, with a rudder that hangs on at either, by which means the inconvenience of turning is removed. They carry about 26 tons, and go generally about 19 miles a day. We were told that Birmingham was three days, and the colliery at Bilſon about two days, voyage from the Severn.

The proprietors of the canal receive three halfpence per ton per mile for all commodities carried up or down, which already yields ſo conſiderable a profit, that ſhares are riſen 50 per cent. The pleaſure of obſerving the air of buſineſs that prevails at Stour Port, is heightened by the reflection, that what was about three or four years ago a plowed field, is now a conſiderable wharf. In ſhort I think this place as well worth a traveller's curioſity as any place in England. Altho' there were 3000 tons of coals on the banks, yet the Severn barges were carrying them off ſo faſt, that it was ſuppoſed this ſtock would not laſt a week."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Amelia, P. Barry, Miſſiſippi.
Sloop North-Carolina P. A. Dyar, North-Carolina.
Sloop Ranger, J. Young, Maryland.
Schooner Tryton, E. Sylveſter, Boſton.
Schoon. Elizabeth, B. Greenaway, N. Carolina.
Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica.
Schooner Molly, A. May, St. Croix.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Cadiz.
Brig Recovery, W. Lawrence, Liverpool.
Ship Bleſſing, J. Atkinſon, Cadiz.
Ship Betſy, S. Kyle, Newry.
Brig Betſy, M. Ruſſel, Belfaſt.

CLEARED.

Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia.
Ship Elizabeth, W. Shroudy, Cadiz.
Brig Monmouth, S. Devonſhire Jamaica.
Brig P. of Orange, H. Norris, Curacoa.
Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Jamaica.
Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Cadiz.
Brig John, J. Aſhmead, London.
Brig Elizabeth, C. Stuart, Liſbon.
Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados.
Schooner Neptune, J. King, Antigua.
Schooner Abigail, S. Snow, Virginia.
Schooner Tryal, D. Harrow, Anguilla.
Schooner Belvidere, R. Biſhoprick, Maryland.
Brig Mount-Holly, G. Bayley, Dominica.
Sloop Polly, W. Shines, North-Carolina.
Sloop Ranger, J. Young, Maryland.
Ship George, W. Pinkerſou, Londonderry.

Philadelphia, 1ſt Month 7th, 1773.

ON FIFTH-DAY NEXT,

The 13th inſt. at One o'clock in the afternoon,

Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the late dwelling-houſe of JOHN FISHER, deceaſed, in Shippen's Lane,

ALL his Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture; alſo a Milch Cow, a ſtack of Hay, and ſundry Implements of Huſbandry.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter, on the 11th day of this inſt. (December) a certain WILLIAM WOODCOCK, a taylor by trade; he is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, flattiſh noſe, has loſt his upper fore teeth, ſtoops much in his walk, talks much of his wreſtling by the back, and is ſomewhat bald on his head: Had on when he went away, an old coat that is turned of a dirty colour, a light cloth coloured jacket, check or white ſhirt, cloth breeches of a browniſh colour, blue yarn ſtockings, braſs buckles, half worn ſhoes, and a good beaver hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid WILLIAM WOODCOCK (if in Penſylvania) ſhall receive the above reward on delivering him in Glouceſter gaol; if in any other government, (New-Jerſey excepted) a reward of FIVE POUNDS on delivering him in the gaol aforeſaid, to be paid by THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

ALL PERSONS indebted for this PAPER, whoſe accounts have been twelve months ſtanding, will much oblige the PRINTER by diſcharging the ſame, as ſoon as convenient.—Country Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſubſcription money, or appoint ſome perſon in Philadelphia to pay it, in order that the great difficulty of collecting ſuch ſmall ſums may be obviated.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday the 24th day of January inſt. at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe; a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 17 feet 6 inches, and in length 200 feet, bounded ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of John Kaign, eaſtward by a lot late of Francis Hardin, northward by ground now or late of Joſeph James, and weſtward with Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a ground rent of twenty ſhillings ſterling per annum, late the eſtate of John Morton, ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue on TUESDAY the 25th day of January (inſt) at the London Coffee-Houſe, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain diſtillery, with the appurtenances and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, 83 feet, and on Fifth-ſtreet 48 feet, bounded by ground of Garret Grim, Plunket Fleeſon and others, ſubject to a ground rent of £20 Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of WILLIAM HORNEY; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on THURSDAY the 27th day of January inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Riddle, on Paſſyunk Road, near the new playhouſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, two certain frame meſſuages or tenements and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, and nearly oppoſite the ſaid Riddle's; one of them containing in front on Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in depth on the ſouth ſide, 172 feet, and on the north ſide, 179 feet, bounded by ground of Richard Famar, and the lot herein after mentioned and deſcribed; ſubject to a ground rent of £3 Pennſylvania currency.——The other of them containing in front on Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 170 feet, bounded by ground of John Philip Mertz and the above deſcribed lot; ſubject to a ground rent of £3 Pennſylvania currency; late the eſtate of JOHN CAMPBELL, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Next Friday will be publiſhed, (handſomely printed in DUODECIMO) and ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

THE HARMONY between the Old and New Teſtaments reſpecting the MESSIAH: Being the ſubſtance of TWO SERMONS preached before the United Congregations of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, on Chriſtmas-Day, 1773; and on the Sunday when a collection was made for the relief of the poor of thoſe congregations.

BY T. COOMBE, M. A.

Chaplain to the Moſt Noble the MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM, and one of the Aſſiſtant Miniſters of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's.

"*Religion muſt ariſe from an inward conviction, and "there can be no conviction without examination.*"

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and now on ſale, by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Oppoſite Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of uſeful and ornamental China, conſiſting of nanquin tea-table ſets; common blue and white ditto; rich enamelled ditto; common enamelled and Dreſden ditto; nanquin dining-table ſets; common blue and white ditto; beſt nanquin and common blue and white plates; fine enamelled and common ditto; very rich enamelled bowls, large ſizes; ditto jarrs and beakers, ditto diamond and flower jarrs; ditto myrtle pots and ſtands; large nanquin jarrs; Dreſden enamelled ditto; fine nanquin bottles and baſons; blue and white cream tureens and ſtands; enamelled ditto; enamelled breakfaſt ſets; nanquin ditto; red, orange, and pink coloured beakers; enamelled cuſtard cups and covers; a great variety of groups, ſingle figures, animals and vaſes of the Cheſſea China, highly finiſhed; a neat aſſortment of japanned waiters, tea boards and card frames, good patterns, India japan cabinets and dreſſing-boxes; India fans, the ſticks finely pierced; fowling-pieces of various prices; ſaddle piſtols; plated ſtirrups, bitts, ſpurs, buckles and tankards; mens ſteel watch chains; trinkets for watches; a neat and well choſen collection of ſeals, after antiques, very fine impreſſions; low priced ſilver watches; paper ſnuff-boxes and bottle-ſtands; a fine aſſortmennt of caſters or cruet frames, cut and plain glaſs, with ſilver and common tops; a neat aſſortment of looking-glaſſes, with plain and ornamented frames; London cut glaſs ſallad diſhes, decanters, ſalts, ſugar diſhes, water glaſſes, butter tubs, tumblers, canniſters, candleſticks, and ſmelling bottles; wine funnels; bottle cranes; window glaſs, ſeveral ſizes; ſheet glaſs by the crate; pipes by the box; a good aſſortment of Apothecaries ſhop furniture; crates of phials aſſorted; marble mortars, ſeveral ſizes; retorts and boltheads for chymical uſes; a quantity of red lead and litharge, &c. &c. Country orders for China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares made up as uſual, charged at the loweſt prices, and packed in the ſafeſt manner.

THIS is to certify to whom it may concern, that a certain JAMES COOKE did obtain in a fraudulent manner, from me the ſubſcriber, a note of hand of Five Pounds Five Shillings, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1773, for which I had no value received; I do hereby forbid any perſon or perſons to take any aſſignment on the ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay any part of it, unleſs compelled to do it by law.——The aboveſaid James Cooke has abſconded from his bail: He is a ſhort thick ſet fellow, about 24 or 25 years of age, wears his own dark brown hair tied behind and turned back on the forehead; had on a green coat and jacket, black velvet breeches, and white ſtockings; he is an Iriſhman, and ſaid he was one of the clerks in Mr. Ibiſon's Intelligence-office in Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends the ſaid James Cooke, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, paid by

MOSES MARTIN, living in Thornbury Townſhip, Cheſter County.

***RYAN's incomparable worm-deſtroying SUGAR PLUMBS, to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday the fifteenth day of January inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Charles Lawrence, known by the sign of the White Oak, in the Northern Liberties—all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of a certain Frederick Miller, and Catherine his wife, (late Catherine Hassert) being the term of the said Catherine's natural life, of and in a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Callow-hill-street, between Front and Second streets, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, containing in breadth on Callow-hill-street aforesaid, 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded by ground late of James Arbuckle, deceased, and others, subject to a ground-rent of One Pounds Twelve Shillings sterling; late the property of the said Frederick Miller and Catherine his wife; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Irish servant girl, who has three years and a half to serve. Sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT two story brick HOUSE, in Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets. Enquire of the printer.

KEYSER's PILLS,

As fresh and genuine as any in America,

TO BE SOLD BY

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his store and shop, the second door above the Coffee-house, in Market-street.

They are sold in boxes at 10*s.* 20*s.* and 40*s.* each, with full directions.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 5th of December ult. from her master, a Scotch servant girl, named PEGGY MARTIN, about five feet high, between seventeen and eighteen years old, has short thick black hair tied behind, of a swarthy complexion, and was very fat when she went away: She came from Scotland this fall, and cannot talk any English: It is supposed that she is harboured by some of the Scotch people that came here in the same vessel with her: She had on when she went away, a Scotch mixed blue woollen gown, a linsey woolsey petticoat, a black silk handkerchief, a pair of low-heeled shoes, a pair of knit yarn stockings, and check apron. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings her to Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, Work-house keeper, in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by him.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 31st of December last, from the subscriber, an Irish servant boy, named JAMES FARRELL, about seventeen years of age, and about five feet four inches high, fresh coloured, has a small scar in his forehead, and two or three scars in the back of his head, curls up his under lip a little, and is very talkative and knowing; had on a new oznabrigs shirt, an old blue and white inside jacket much worn, an old blue big coat, black breeches, long blue and white trowsers, grey worsted stockings, old shoes with brass carved buckles, and an old uncocked hat: It is believed he is gone off with his two brothers, who have been in Philadelphia gaol for some months past; they are glass blowers by trade, and have worked for Mr. Steigle, near Lancaster. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought to EDWARD HANLON, in Water-street, Philadelphia.

JAMES JORDAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.—FIVE POUNDS reward will be given to any person who will prove either of his brothers carrying him off.

Gloucester, West New-Jersey, Dec. 15, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to an act made for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed in the 12th year of George the 3d, to the creditors of JOSEPH ELLIOTT and ANDREW HICKY, now confined in the county gaol at Gloucester, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of their estates should not respectively be made, and the debtors respectively discharged, on the 18th day of January next ensuing the date hereof; which day we the subscribers, two of the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for said county, do appoint to be attended, pursuant to the said act, at the house of WILLIAM HUGG, innholder, in the town of Gloucester.

MICHAEL FISHER, }
SAMUEL HARRISON, } Esquires.

BOWEN's SAGO,

So much and generally esteemed in the Royal navy, and in the African trade, as an anti-scorbutic, and the only cure for the FLUX, is, by special appointment, SOLD by

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, PHILADELPHIA:

THE uses whereof are so well known in England as to need no recommendation, being approved of by the Royal Society, the Royal College of Physicians, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; by Dr. Fothergill, and several other persons of reputation.

Its good effects are likewise vouched by Captain Cook, of the King's ship Endeavour, Joseph Banks, Esq; and Dr. Solander, during their voyage round the world in the said ship, as appears by their report since their return.

N. B. At the same place may be had, BOWEN's PATENT SOY.

Burlington, 25th of 12th Mo. 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the House of Assembly, at their next meeting, which is by their adjournment to be held the 3d of the 2d month next, at Burlington, in order to obtain an act of Assembly to build a grist mill at or near the fulling mill of Josiah White, in Mount-Holly, and to draw water for that purpose, in a legal manner, from the dam, &c.

JOHN WHITE,
THOMAS PRYOR, Jun.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1773.

FOR BELFAST,

THE BRIGANTINE

BETTY,

MICHAEL RUSSELL,

MASTER;

HAS good accommodations for passengers, and will sail in ten days, if the navigation is clear, having three fourths of her cargo ready to put on board. For freight or passage apply to GEORGE FULLERTON, or to the master on board at Chesnut-street wharf.

N. B. Imported in said vessel, a few healthy men and women Servants, among whom are barbers, weavers, and tanners, whose times are to be disposed of by said FULLERTON, who has also imported, a parcel of Irish linens:—He has just imported in the ship Kitty and Peggy, Capt. Copper, from Bristol, a few chaldron of the best round Coal, to be sold on board said ship at Chesnut-street wharf.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1772.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS who have any lands to dispose of, or debts remaining due and owing to them within the colony and dominion of Virginia, will be put into the most speedy and efficacious method of procuring purchasers, or payments of their several debts, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Attorney at Law, at his house in Third-street, near Vine-street. Mr. MAGILL is well acquainted with many gentlemen of eminence in the law in different parts of the said colony, having himself been a practitioner there of for these five years last past, within the same.

Baltimore, Nov. 12, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, the following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennsylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 acres of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chillisquaque, in the Fork of Susquehannah, about twelve miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Augusta) the county town of Northumberland; which, from its favourable situation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greatest commercial inland town in Pennsylvania. The quality of said tract of land is excellent—surpassed by few of eq al extent in the new purchase, being a rich deep mould on a lime stone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered, by a variety of springs, besides the different branches of Chillisquaque Creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-seat. The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, capable of making a great settlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Susquehannah, being only five or six miles distant from the East, and seven or eight miles from the West Branch of that river; to the latter, there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner, into twenty-one different plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water. A plan thereof may be seen by any persons desirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq; living within two miles of the same, who is authorised to treat with any persons inclined to purchase; or by applying to the subscriber. Notwithstanding the division of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to sell it all together, if more agreeable to any society or company of purchasers.

A plantation containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's Creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties in Juniata, about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable stream. At least 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a saw mill might be erected, to great advantage, as the hills around abound in pine timber. Its convenient situation to the navigation of Juniata and Susquahannah, renders it very valuable. Any persons inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the mouth of Juniata, or to the subscriber.

A plantation containing 185¾ acres of land, lying on Tussey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a small dwelling-house, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Also several very valuable improved lots, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the west end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-house, a barn, and a still-house, built over a fine spring.

For terms of said lots and lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Esquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore, Maryland.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

SUTTONIAN ART OF INOCULATION,

NOW PRACTISED BY

CHARLES EUSTACE, SURGEON,

Who has received a patent for that purpose, with the names of all to whom that happy and successful method is communicated, with a most particular and interesting account of the success which has attended their practice all over Europe, which may be seen by the curious at the Doctor's shop six doors above Market-street in Front-street.

THE happy effects and unparalelled success that has universally attended the Suttonian art of Inoculation, has so warmly engaged the attention of the different courts of Europe who have experienced its utility, that they have applied for practitioners to reside with them; and so happy and successful have the practitioners been last year, that twelve thousand four hundred and fourteen persons were inoculated by them, of which three only died.

Such a pleasing and encouraging prospect as this affords, to all who have not had the small-pox, induces the Doctor (to whom this method has been communicated in the most minute and particular manner) to offer his service to all who may be desirous to be inoculated in so safe and easy a manner, and wish to escape the miserable and unhappy consequences that so frequently attend the small pox in the natural way.——The Doctor may be treated with every day at his shop, and all who may chuse to employ him on so important an occasion, may depend on his tendereſt care and assiduity for the preservation of their health and constitution.

N. B. Those who chuse to be inoculated are requested to be speedy in their application, as the Doctor is engaged, as soon as he has done here with his first course, to go to Bucks county, where he will inoculate the remainder of this season.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY having lately made some considerable addition to his Electrical Apparatus, particularly, having added an elegant case of seventy bottles, each lined and coated with tinfoil; he proposes to exhibit a course of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, at the College in this city, on Monday and Tuesday next week; and again on the following Wednesday and Friday; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two lectures, above forty curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to show the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greatest importance, how to avoid the danger of it;—how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.

The following particulars will, it is presumed, be thought no inconsiderable part of this Electrical entertainment, viz. Flashes of real lightning visible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric stone, from the East-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electrised by being dipt in boiling water; one side electrised positively, the other negatively. A curious representation of the astonishing electric Eel, lately seen in this city; on touching of which, while in the water, an electric shock may be as sensibly felt, as from a live one. A representation of part of the starry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric stars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR of Nature, and, if well pursued, seldom fails producing something useful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of such a tendency, will meet with suitable encouragement. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who purpose to attend these lectures, are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-house, and at Mr. Kinnersley's house near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each lecture.

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed should not prove dry enough, the exhibition must be deferred till some dry evening after. The first lecture of each course to be on Monday and Wednesday evenings; second lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of years, and entered on immediately.

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, situated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing stream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of superfine flour: Shallops of a considerable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With said mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling house, Coopers shop, and stable; also, a garden, with other appurtenances suitable to accommodate a tenant. The situation of the above mentioned Mill, need not be more particularly described, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the sale of flour of two considerable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premises, who will shew the same.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the Es-
JOHN MORTON, } tate of Sam. Morton.

Cumberland County, ss.

WHEREAS WILLIAM BALIE obtained two notes of hand from me the subscriber, about the 19th day of March last, the one for the sum of seven pounds, payable in June last, and the other for the sum of twelve pounds five shillings, payable on the first of May next, for which I received no value: This is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment upon either of them, as I will not pay them until I am obliged by law.

BARNABAS CULLIGAN.

December 7, 1773.

WHEREAS I the subscriber purchased a tract of land in West-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, for which I gave ROBERT WALKER twelve bonds, dated May last, each of which is conditioned for the payment of £.100, to be paid in the month of May every year for the next ensuing twelve years: And as the said ROBERT WALKER has not made me a sufficient title to the land for which the bonds were given, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them until he makes me a good title to said land.

MICHAEL KINADT.

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, on low terms for cash or short credit, by

JOEL ZANE,

At his store the east side of Second street, three doors above Race-street,

A LARGE assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, sadlery and joiners brass ware; also red and white lead, stone and powder oker, verdigrease, vermillion, Prussian blue, Spanish brown, whiting, linseed oil, ground redwood, allum, copperas, madder, logwood, braziletto, argol, galls, antimony, roll and flour brimstone, glue, powder and shot, bar lead, emory, chalk, pewter plates, dishes and spoons; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 window glass; red and white clover and Timothy seeds, &c. likewise a quantity of Low Dutch skaits.

THE following BOOKS printed by BASKERVILLE, of Birmingham, and bound in an elegant manner, to be disposed of by CHARLES STARTIN, viz.

Folio Bibles,	Lucretius,
Milton's Works,	Juvenal and Persius,
Terence,	Horace,
Catullus,	Virgil.

WANTED,

A GENTEEL easy going pacing HORSE, for which FIFTY POUNDS will be given, if he suits. Any person having such a horse to dispose of, please to apply to JOHN HALES, at his livery stables in Lombard-street, near the New-Market.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a good MAN COOK, who has two years and a half to serve: He is an Englishman, and served a regular time in London. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY this morning, about 8 o'clock, an Irish servant man, named LUKE DOYLE, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a taylor by trade, perhaps may pretend to be a jockey, dark complexion, speaks with the brogue, and talks of having been in the light horse: Had on and took with him, a superfine white broadcloth coat with mohair buttons, a brown cloth jacket with sleeves, a pair of light blue cloth breeches, and a pair of light mixed worsted stockings. He is about 21 years old.

Whoever takes up and secures the above servant in any of his Majesty's jails, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

EDWARD TABER,

living in Front-street, opposite Pewter-Platter alley.

N. B. All Captains of vessels, are forbid to take him off at their peril.

AN OFFICE,

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES is now established,

WHERE all persons having HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS, PLANTATIONS, or GROUND-RENTS to sell, may be assisted in the disposal of them, for a reasonable commission; and those who are desirous of making purchases, will have an opportunity, out of a great variety, to be suited in either of the above particulars.

Regular entries will be made of all estates offered for sale, with the terms on which they are to be disposed; draughts or plans of each will be exhibited at the office, and at such other places as particular circumstances may render necessary; and the whole, or such parts as the owner thinks proper, will be advertised in the public news-papers.

The utility and advantage of this undertaking must appear obvious, on considering that by this means *sellers* and *buyers* will at once know where to meet each other, and (from the great encouragement already received, which there is reason to hope will become general) all estates offered for sale will be seen at one view.

The terms, upon which this business will be transacted, may be known, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER, in Front-stret, near the London Coffee-house, where the office is kept, or to EDWARD BONSALL, in Fourth-street, opposite the west end of Union-street, Philadelphia.

The following LOTS to be let on GROUNDRENT.

One lot, 40 feet on Cedar-street, by 53 feet 2 inches on the east side of Front-street.

Several lots on the east side of Front-street, extending 130 feet, to Penn-street (having two fronts) and lie about 160 feet to the northward of Cedar-street.

A number of lots, situate on the north-side of Green-street (near the barracks) extending from Front-street to the westward of Third-street. Also several other lots, on both sides of Second and Third-streets, adjoining Green-street.

Ninety feet of ground on the west side of Sixth-street, between the north side of Cherry Alley and Sassafras-street, by 99 feet in depth; to be divided in several lots if required.

The following particulars to be SOLD,

A plantation containing upwards of 80 acres, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, enclosed in good bank, supported by a well built stone wall, 17 acres of well timbered woodland, an orchard, of the best grafted fruit, and good gardens, neatly enclosed, a neat brick, and a new frame dwelling-house and kitchen, with large commodious barn, &c. it is situated at *Point-no-Point*, about three miles from the city: The purchaser paying a *very small* part of the consideration money, may have seven years credit for the remainder, giving security and paying interest.

A plantation in Abington township, Philadelphia county, ten miles from the city, one mile from Oxford Church, adjoining Joshua Morris, Esq; it contains 125 acres, 12 whereof are good meadow, and has a sufficient quantity of excellent timber; there is a large convenient stone dwelling-house and kitchen thereon; also a large stone barn, smith's shop, &c. One fourth of the purchase money being paid at the time of sale, three years credit will be given for the remainder, on good security.

A plantation in Oxford township, seven miles from the city, on the great road to Bristol, known by the name of the *Glebe land*; it contains upwards of 65 acres, some of which is meadow, and more may be made; there is a good log house, stabling, and a well of good water on the premises. A part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder to continue at interest, on good security, at the pleasure of the purchaser.

A lot, of between three and four acres of excellant meadow ground, in Moyamensing, adjoining land of Mr. William Henry, and others; it is enclosed with a good fence, and has a large stable erected thereon, which will contain many tons of hay. Any time will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money upon proper security.

A house and lot, situate on the south side of High or Market-street; an excellent stand for business.

A lot of ground, situate on the West side of Front-street, just above the Bank Meeting House, containing 20 feet front, and 160 feet deep, on which are two tenements.

A brick house, three stories high, a few doors below Spruce-street, on the west side of Front-street, rents at £. 40 per annum, and has lately been put in very good repair; the lot is 16 feet front, by about 40 feet deep. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

A house and lot situate on the east side of Front-street, between High and Chesnut-streets; the lot is 24 feet front on Front and Water-streets.

A lot to the eastward of the above, on the east side of King or Water-street, of the same front, extending into the river Delaware, with a good wharf, &c.

A lot on the west side of Front-street, about 40 feet to the northward of Sassafras street, 20 feet front and 102 feet deep to an alley which runs into Sassafras-street; on this lot are four two story brick tenements, with a good baker's oven, a pump, &c. the whole rents for £51 per annum, and is subject to a ground rent of £3 5*s.* currency.

A corner lot, 49 and a half feet on the north side of Mulberry or Arch-street, and 112 feet on the west side of Seventh-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE,

GROUNDRENTS, well secured, to a large amount.

MONEY to be lent on interest in the city or county of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

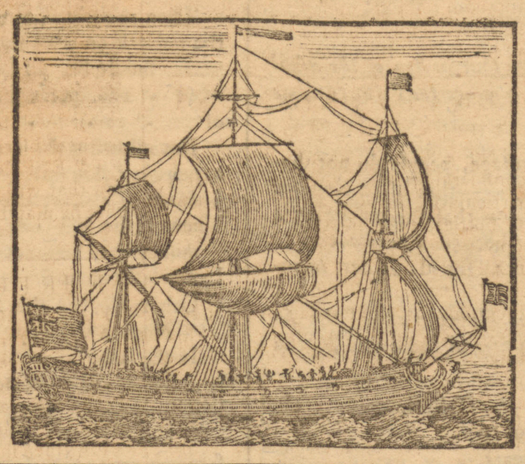
VOL. III. NUMB. 117.

DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE

Packet,

MONDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1774.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

The following litt'e ESSAY *waits upon you for a place in your next paper—It was occasioned by hearing the affecting complaint of a virtuous young Lady——againſt a perſon who ſeduced her affections—not long ſince—and then moſt cruelly deſerted her.——Your publiſhing it may be a caution to the youth of both ſexes.——* M.

Where you, ye fair, but cautious whom ye truſt;
Did you but think how ſeldom fools are juſt,
So many of your ſex would not in vain
Of broken vows and faithleſs men complain.
Of all the various wretches love has made,
How few have been by men of ſenſe betray'd?
Convinc'd by reaſon, they your pow'r confeſs,
Pleaſ'd to be happy as you're pleaſ'd to bleſs,
And, conſcious of your worth, can never love you leſs.

ROWE's Fair Penitent.

THERE is a tenderneſs in the nature of the female ſex, which will not ſuffer them to ſee another in pain without feeling a double portion of it themſelves: and when they ſee the perſon whom they think the moſt perfect of his kind, dying at their feet, and are, by his inſinuations, made to believe that nothing but their compaſſion can relieve his miſeries, virtue but faintly makes reſiſtance, and ſoon, too ſoon, her admonitions are intirely rejected, as more ſevere than is conſiſtent with humanity. It is evident, by the prodigious riſks they run of loſing every thing which ought to be dear or valuable to them, that their ſex, when really poſſeſſed of the paſſion of love, give proofs of their ſenſibility to a much greater exceſs than ours. A view of pleaſure in the gratification of a man's wiſhes, joined with the pride of having it in his power to ſubdue, are powerful motives to excite his proſecution of it. No ruin of character, no loſs of fame, glare in his face, and ſtop the progreſs of his paſſion: religion is all that can defend him from the joint aſſaults of love, of vanity, of nature. But it is not ſo with amiable woman; a thouſand different, dread ideas ſtrike her with horror at but a thought of giving up her honour. When woman falls a prey to the rapacious wiſhes of her too dear undoer, ſhe falls without excuſe, without even pity for the ruin her inadvertency has brought upon her. So truly has a celebrated poet made *Jane Shore* complain on this occaſion, that methinks it ſhould be a warning to the whole ſex.

Such is the fate unhappy women find,
And ſuch the curſe entail'd upon our kind,
That man, the lawleſs libertine! may rove,
Free and unqueſtion'd thro' the wilds of love;
While woman, ſenſe and nature's eaſy fool,
If poor weak woman ſwerves from virtue's rule;
If, ſtrongly charm'd ſhe leave the thorny way,
And in the ſofter paths of pleaſure ſtray,
Ruin enſues, reproach, and endleſs ſhame,
And one falſe ſtep intirely damns her fame:
In vain with tears the loſs ſhe may deplore,
In vain look back to what ſhe was before,
She ſets, like ſtars that fall, to riſe no more.

This I would have every woman imprint in her mind, that, when preſſed too cloſely by the adored purſuer, and perhaps too by her own ſecret inclinations, ſhe may remember that ſhe but ſhares the joy, while the remorſe, the grief, the ſhame, and the heart-rending care is all her own. The proud triumpher having gained his conqueſt, forgets the difficulties by which it was attained; his ſoft profeſſions, his vows, the counterfeited agonies, all the innumerable artifices which pleaded in his behalf, and joined to ſeduce the too believing maid, are now no more remembered, and cold indifference is the beſt of what ſucceeds poſſeſſion. Nay, even when deſire is higheſt, and mutual ardour promiſes the utmoſt felicity which that paſſion can afford; even then ſhe is bleſſed but by halves, her ſweets are mingled with bitters, and the moſt ſeeming happy lover is a real wretch. How mad then muſt a woman be to run herſelf into ſuch certain miſeries, for an uncertain, wavering, ſhort and imperfect happineſs. It is, methinks, a failing which, in ſpite of all that may be alledged in its defence, is ſo vaſtly contrary to reaſon, good ſenſe, and even the firſt great law of nature, ſelf-preſervation, that, did not too many inſtances confirm the truth of it, one ſhould ſcarce believe any infatuation forcible enough to oblige her to be guilty of it.

Truſt not to man; we are by nature falſe,
Diſſembling, ſubtle, cruel, and inconſtant.
When a man talks of love, with caution truſt him;
But, if he ſwears, he'll certainly deceive thee.

No man ought certainly to make his pretenſions to a lady till he is fully convinced her perſon, her temper, and her fortune are perfectly agreeable to his circumſtances and way of thinking; for want of ſuch previous knowledge, he undertakes at random the moſt important affair of life, and no wonder if he involves himſelf in difficulties and uneaſineſs.

Love, whatever ſome may think of it, is not a paſſion to be ſported with; nor is the affections of a lady to be attempted till a man is aſſured his own is fixed on a laſting principle. All imaginable caution is neceſſary and adviſeable before hand: but after his profeſſions of regard, after his ſervices and ſolicitations have won the heart and made him dear to her, reaſon, honour, juſtice, all oblige him to make good his engagements, and to be ſolicitous of her peace. Then there is no retreating, nor can any thing but her loſs of virtue juſtify his leaving her; and whether he has promiſed her marriage or not, makes very little difference; for ſurely, if he has courted her and gained her affections, upon the reaſonable ſuppoſition that he intended making her his wife, the contract is, in the ſight of heaven, of equal force. He who baſely impoſes on the honeſt heart of an unſuſpecting girl, and, after winning her affections and eſteem by the ſoft and prevailing rhetoric of courtſhip, can ungenerouſly leave her to ſorrow and complaining, is more deteſtable than a common robber, in the ſame proportion as private treachery is more villainous than open violence. The crimes of falſehood and ingratitude in the affairs of love, becauſe the law has provided no puniſhment for them, are looked on by too great a part of the world only as matters of ſport and ridicule, but let not the guilty heart triumph in ſecurity; a time may come,

When the deceiving ruiner ſhall find,
That vows once made, of whatſoever kind,
Are regiſter'd in heaven, and cannot ceaſe to bind.

January 5, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE rolling up of the numbers, blanks and prizes, of the third-claſs of the Pettie's Iſland caſh lottery, for Norrington Preſbyterian church, Whitpain Lutheran church, &c. &c. is begun, and as ſoon as finiſhed the drawing will poſitively commence, of which there will be notice given ſhortly, in a future advertiſement. Thoſe gentlemen who have had tickets to ſell, are requeſted to return ſuch of them as are not ſold before the 20th inſtant.

N. B. There remain a few tickets to be diſpoſed of.

SETTS OF LAST YEAR'S

VOTES,

Of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this province, concluding with the accounts of that year, to be SOLD by

HENRY MILLER, PRINTER,

In Race-ſtreet, oppoſite Moravian Alley:

Where alſo may be had, the Weekly Minutes of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, beginning with the laſt October ſeſſion.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A MAN of thirty years of age, well acquainted with farming, who can write a tolerable hand, cypher, &c. he is well acquainted with country ſtore-keeping, and can be well recommended. Enquire of Mr. JOHN GRANT, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. George Bartram's.

New-York, December 14, 1773.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

The MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the

REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A.M.

Late Chaplain to the Counteſs of Huntingdon.

IN which every circumſtance worthy of notice, both in his public and private character, is recorded. Faithfully ſelected from his original papers, journals and letters. Illuſtrated by a variety of intereſting and entertaining anecdotes, from the beſt authorities.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A particular account of his death and funeral; and extracts from the ſermons which were preached on that occaſion.

Compiled by the Rev. JOHN GILLIES, *D. D.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed in large twelves, on good paper, and with new and neat types.

II. It will conſiſt of about 300 *pages, and the price to ſubſcribers will be no more than* Six Shillings, *neatly bound and lettered, although the London edition is near double that price.*

III. It ſhall be put to the preſs as ſoon as 300 *have ſubſcribed; and the names of the ſubſcribers ſhall be printed at the beginning.*

IV. The book as ſoon as finiſhed, will be delivered to the ſubſcribers, upon paying Six Shillings.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve books, to have a thirteenth gratis.

*** *The univerſal eſteem and applauſe which Mr. Whitefield received from people of all ranks and denominations on the extenſive continent of Britiſh America, which he viſited ſeven different times, encourage the ſubſcribers to hope, that this book (compiled by a learned Divine) which gives a particular account of the life, travels, &c. of ſo worthy and eminent a miniſter of the goſpel, will meet with that encouragement which it ſo juſtly deſerves.*

HODGE and SHOBER.

Subſcriptions are received by Hodge *and* Shober, *the publiſhers, at the Neweſt Printing-office, in Maiden Lane, near the Fly-Market, in New-York; by* John Dunlap, *and* James Humphreys, *junior, printers, in Philadelphia, and by all the printers and booksellers on the continent.*

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

Juſt imported in the Montague, Pickles, from LONDON, to be SOLD by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Oppoſite Chriſt-Church in Second-ſtreet.

Salem, New-Jerſey, Jan. 10, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN NICHOLSON, Eſq; late of the county of Salem, deceaſed, to ſend an account of their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber, at Salem, in order, that they may be adjuſted: And all perſons who are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without delay.

JOHN CAREY,
One of the Executors.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

BOOK-SELLER, BOOK-BINDER and STATIONER, in Market-ſtreet, three doors below Wade and Hempill's ſtore, WILMINGTON, has juſt now for ſale,

A NEAT collection of valuable BOOKS and STATIONARY, among which are the following: Burkit on the New Teſtament; Clark's Martyrology; Cruden's Concordance; Oſtervald's Bible, with and without Apocrypha; Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the Bible, 6 vols. Doddridge's Family Expoſitory, 6 vols. Harvey's works, 6 vols. Clariſſa Harlow, 8 vols. Sir Charles Grandiſon, 7 vols. Knights of Malta, 5 vols. Thompſon's works, 4 vols. Pope's works, with cuts, 6 vols. Addiſon's works, 4 vols. Locke on human underſtanding, 3 vols. Garrick's works, 3 vols. Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols. Gil Blas, with cuts, 4 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols. Fable of the Bees, 2 vols. Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols. Swift's hiſtorical works, 3 vols. Buchanan's hiſtory of Scotland, 2 vols. Barrow's collection of voyages; Shafteſbury's Characteriſtics, 4 vols. Vertot's Revolutions of the Roman Republic, 3 vols. Spectator; Tatler; Guardian; Rambler; American Negotiator, or the different currencies of the colonies made eaſy; General hiſtory of Polybius, 2 vols. Bailey's, Fenning's and Univerſal Engliſh Dictionaries; a lady's travels into Spain, 2 vols. a Catalogue of the royal and noble authors of England, with liſts of their works, &c. &c. variety of blank books, ruled and unruled; Morocco and Spaniſh letter caſes; paper, quills, wax, wafers, penknives, money ſcales and weights, &c. &c. &c.

In three weeks will be publiſhed, and ſold by ſaid JAMES WILLIAMSON, a valuable little piece, entitled, "A Preſent for an Apprentice, or a ſure guide to gain both eſteem and eſtate," (price one ſhilling) a performance worthy the peruſal of perſons in every ſphere of life.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1774.

The moſt violent TOOTH-ACH,

Cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an Eſſence which gives immediate eaſe therein.

BY applying this Eſſence outwardly it will remove all kinds of ſwelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an abſolute cure for the head-ach if ever ſo violent: It likewiſe eaſes the rheumatic pain in any part of the body. This valuable Eſſence is prepared and ſold in bottles, at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular directions in print for uſing it, and may be had (at Mrs. Devine's in Penn-ſtreet, a few doors from John Hart's vendue ſtore) of Mr. M'GINNIS, Surgeon-Dentiſt, who takes this method of acquainting the ladies and gentlemen, and the inhabitants in general of this part of Britiſh America, that he performs the different operations on the teeth and gums, diſplaces all the ſuperfluous teeth and ſtumps with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, and if the ſound teeth be ever ſo black he will make them as white as ever they were, without giving the leaſt pain to the patient; and he prepares his inimitable Tincture, which in ten days cures the ſcurvy in the gums, be it ever ſo inveterate or long ſtanding, it likewiſe preſerves the teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decayed from being worſe, and it effectually eradicates that nauſeous complaint called a ſtinking breath, which generally proceeds from decayed teeth, ſcorbutic gums, or neglecting to keep them clean; it beautifies the teeth, let them be ever ſo black, cleanſing them from thoſe ſandy tartarous particles that adhere to them, which occaſion rottenneſs, and bring on frequent tooth-aches; a few times uſing will ſhew the excellency of this dentifrice, more than if a volume was wrote in its praiſe.—He likewiſe prepares a powder which poliſhes the teeth, giving to them and preſerving the moſt beautiful enamel. What can be more uſeful or ornamental (eſpecially to the fair ſex) than a ſet of regular and beautifully poliſhed teeth, embraced by ſound and healthy gums?

As he makes but a ſhort ſtay in this city, he recommends to the public to make ſpeedy application.

His tincture and powder are ſold at the ſmall price of 6*s.* with printed directions; and if any perſon uſes this tincture above three or four times, without perceiving a viſible and ſatisfactory proſpect of being ſoon cured, they ſhall have their money returned on application.

Ladies and gentlemen who labour under any of theſe diſorders, and are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, will be attended on the ſhorteſt notice.—The poor, tormented with the tooth-ach, cured gratis.

N. B. Orders will be received by Mr. M'Ginnis, at Mrs. Devine's in Penn-ſtreet, where he now lodges, and will give due attendance from eight o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon.—His ſtay in this city will be only till the firſt of April next.

Lately imported in the ſhip Montague, Captain Pickles, from London,

DOCTOR HILL's new improved ſtomachic TINCTURE: It is an excellent medicine for all weak ſtomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and ſound digeſtion, and prevents many diſeaſes. Alſo a freſh quantity of Dr. HILL's American BALSAM, of which the virtue and goodneſs are now ſo well known in America, that it is an infallible and the moſt innocent, ſure and effectual medicine ever yet known, for all coughs, colds, ſwimming in the head, and is a very admirable remedy, for children in the hooping cough, and in moſt all their diſorders! By the proper uſe of this balſam for a reaſonable time, many have alſo received great benefit and relief, and ſome have been effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſm, gravel, cholic, &c. &c. Dr. HILL's own directions, printed in London, is wrapped about each bottle; and to prevent counterfeiting of theſe medicines, they are only to be ſold, in Philadelphia, by William Sitgreaves, merchant, at his houſe on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe; at Lancaſter, by Ludwig Lauman, merchant; at Germantown, by Chriſtopher Sour, printer; at New York, by Michael Hoffman, ſhopkeeper; and by the ſubſcriber, at his place in Kingſeſs, near the lower ferry on Schuylkill, and no where elſe for the preſent time.

MARTIN FOY,

Profeſſor of DANCING and MUSIC,

BEGS leave to aſſure his friends and employers that he will return to Philadelphia immediately, and intends to open ſchool in the Aſſembly Room as ſoon as he arrives.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, lately from England, of a good character, and well recommended; he writes a good hand, underſtands accompts, and is very capable of ſerving in either a ſtore or ſhop. Enquire of FRANCIS JEYES, in Vine-ſtreet.

Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, N. Jerſey.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of December, 1773, a certain DAVID CARMACK, a young looking man, with black hair; had on a lightiſh coloured wrapraſcal, and had a change of other cloaths. Whoever takes him up and brings him to us, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that we may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, and
MOSES CLAYTON, Conſtables.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Gloucеſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 27th of December laſt, a certain OWEN BOWEN, country born, about twenty-ſeven years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, full mouthed, dark eyes, long black hair, ſlim for his heighth, and walks very ſtrait; had on when he went away, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, a grey jacket, a blue under ditto, a check ſhirt, a good beaver hat not quite half worn, a pair of double channel pumps and good ſtockings; he took with him when he went off, a ſuit of ſuperfine blue broadcloth, and can dreſs well; he has been employed in the ſubſcriber's ſtat about two months, and has been with hay to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid OWEN BOWEN, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN KILLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 26th of December laſt, from on board the ſhip Betſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MAGEE, of a fair complexion, about five feet ſeven inches high, a bricklayer or ſtone maſon by trade, and took his trowel with him; had on when he went away, an old maccaroni beaver hat, a wig with one buckle in it, an old brown coat and waiſtcoat, one white ſhirt, an old pair of calf-ſkin breeches, an old pair of ribbed worſted ſtockings, a pair of white thread ditto, and an old pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid MAGEE, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CARSON.

THIS is to give notice to EDWARD GREGORY, late of New-Garden, ſchoolmaſter, that his ſon THOMAS GREGORY, is arrived here in the ſhip George, from Londonderry, and is now at the houſe of WILLIAM APPLEBY, Cordial-diſtiller, at the Stone Bridge, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Said APPLEBY has a large quantity of Cordials to diſpoſe of at the loweſt price.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE following stated account was formed for the inspection of the Assembly of a neighbouring province at their last session, where a bill was ordered to be brought in for the more equitable manumission of slaves.—*And as the* security *required on setting a Negroe free in this province, is thought by many to be very inadequate to the design; probably the publishing this account may give a hint to* our *legislature to take the matter under their consideration, either at the present, or some future session.*

An ACCOUNT *stated on the* MANUMISSION *of* SLAVES, *shewing, that in lieu of the usual security required, certain sums paid at several periods of manumission, will amply secure the* PUBLICK, *as well as their owners from any future burden.*

THE following calculations are formed on a supposition, that on an average, people do not become incapable of supporting themselves, until they are 60 years of age——that of 10 Negroes set free at 21 years of age, 6 of them die before they exceed their 60th year——that the remaining 4 live to the age of 72 years——that only one fourth part of these survivers ever become a public charge ——and that for the last 12 years, the sum of £. 10 per annum will be sufficient for his or her maintenance.

That we may be much within bounds, we have allowed that more than *nine* Negroes out of the *seventy* may become chargeable, though among the whites we find that not *one* in *fifty* of those who depend on their labour for subsistence, are supported by the public.

Dr. Seventy Negroes manumitted, in — *Account with the Publick.* — *Cr.*

If 10 are set free at the age of 21 years, according to the bills of mortality, 6 of them will die before the age of 60 years, therefore
To one fourth part of the surviving 4 becoming chargeable from the said age of 60 to 72, which according to the bills aforesaid, is the age to which men after 60 live on an average, being 12 years, supposed at £.10 per annum for their maintenance, is - - - £.120 00

By the deposit money for 10 negroes, aged 26 years, being 5 years above 21, at 10s. per annum, is 50s. each, amounting to - - £25 00 0
Interest on the above £25 from 26 to 66, is 40 years at 6 per cent per annum 60 0 0 £85 00

If 10 are set free at the age of 26 years, 6 of them will die before the age of 60 years, therefore
To one fourth part of the maintenance of the surviving 4 as above - - 120 00

By the deposit money for 10 negroes, aged 31 years, being 10 years above 21, at 10s. per annum, is 100s. each, amounting to - - 50 0 0
Interest on the above £50 from 31 to 66, is 35 years at 6 per cent per annum 105 0 0 155 00

If 10 are set free at the age of 31 years, 5 of them will die before the age of 60 years, therefore,
To one fourth part of the maintenance of the surviving 5 as above - - 150 00

By the deposit money for 10 negroes, aged 36 years, being 15 years above 21, at 10s. per annum, is 150s. each, amounting to - - 75 0 0
Interest on the above £75 from 36 to 66, is 30 years at 6 per cent per annum 135 0 0 210 00

If 10 are set free at the age of 36 years, 5 of them will die before the age of 60 years, therefore
To one fourth part of the maintenance of the surviving 5 as above - - 150 00

By the deposit money for 10 negroes, aged 41 years, being 20 years above 21, at 10s. per annum, is 200s. each, amounting to - - 100 0 0
Interest on the above £100 from 41 to 66, is 25 years at 6 per cent per annum 150 0 0 250 00

If 10 are set free at the age of 41 years, 4 of them will die before the age of 60 years, therefore
To one fourth part of the maintenance of the surviving 6 as above - - 180 00

By the deposit money for 10 negroes, aged 46 years, being 25 years above 21, at 10s. per annum, is 250s. each, amounting to - - 125 0 0
Interest on the above £125 from 46 to 66, is 20 years at 6 per cent per annum 150 0 0 275 00

If 10 are set free at the age of 46 years, 4 of them will die before the age of 60 years, therefore
To one fourth part of the maintenance of the surviving 6 as above - - 180 00

By the deposit money for 10 negroes, aged 51 years, being 30 years above 21, at 10s. per annum, is 300s. each amounting to - - 150 0 0
Interest on the above £150 from 51 to 66, is 15 years at 6 per cent per annum 135 0 0 285 00

If 10 are set free at the age of 51 years, 3 of them will die before the age of 60 years, therefore
To one fourth part of the maintenance of the surviving 7 as above - - 210 00

£1110 00 — £1260 00

By taxes which will be paid by 35 negroes (being one half of the 70, allowing the other half to be females) amounting to £12 6 8½ per head, after deducting what taxes would have been paid for them, had they remained slaves, and allowing no taxes paid after 60 years of age, 431 15 0

Balance received by the public more than it pays, is - - - 581 15 0

£1691 15 0 — £1691 15 0

N. B. The calculations are all formed on tables, made from the Breslau bills of mortality, by the very ingenious and judicious Dr. Edmund Halley, which are in such repute, as to be universally used in valuing annuities on lives, and all other purposes of that nature, to which they are adapted. For instance, it is found by those bills, that of 592 persons of the age of 21 years, only 242 persons were living 39 years afterwards, viz. at the age of 60 years. Thus for our present purpose we say, if 592 persons aged 21 years, only leave 242 persons alive at the age of 60 years; how many will ten persons of the age of 21 years, leave alive at 60 years of age? The answer is 4, agreeable to our calculations.

This account is stated with as much accuracy as was possible, without introducing fractions, which would have multiplied figures to little purpose. When they did occur in the tables, the nearest whole number was used, and as that method is strictly observed, both in the debits and credits, it is presumed any inaccuracy arising from it, must be immaterial

If 10s. is paid to the overseers of the poor, on the manumission, for every year the slave hath exceeded 21, it is found that, although there is allowed for the maintenance of every one becoming chargeable, *four* times as much as the Pennsylvania law requires, there still remains in favour of the publick, a balance of £.150, exclusive of £.431 15s. which is the amount of the taxes that would be paid by them, before they attained the age of 60 years: After which age, it is allowed, that those who come to want assistance should be *wholly* mainrained, when probably they might want but *little* assistance for some years afterwards.——In the calculation of the taxes no account is made of the probability of several of them acquiring such estates, or following such trades, as would be subject to much higher taxes; but every one of them is reckoned among the very *lowest* of the taxables.——In calculating the interest on the deposit money, it is carried to 66 years; because the expence of a maintenance beginning at 60, and ending at 72, brings it on an average to 66. It may be observed that the interest carried to the credit of the account, might with great justice be much increased: For instance, 40 years interest on £.25, only amounts to £.60, (as stated in the account) whereas it is highly reasonable, that when £.25 has doubled itself, which it will do in 16 years and 2 thirds of a year, at 6 per cent per annum, the interest on the doubled sum, to wit, £.50, should thereafter commence as on a principal sum, which will again be doubled in 16 years and 2 thirds of a year, and then amount to £.100, on which interest again reckoned for 6 years and 2 thirds of a year longer (being in the whole 40 years) is £.40 more, or £.140 total; which sum may be justly carried to the credit of the account, instead of the £.85, which *is* carried out. For this reason no less than the sum of £.255 should be yet added to the balance as stated. Had the calculation been made on an allowance of *compound* interest, in which money (at the same rate) doubles itself in less than 12 years, the balance would have been still much increased; but *that* method is rejected, as what many might disapprove, although from what follows, it will appear, that monies put out on interest in the common way, cannot with near so much propriety, be entitled to *compound* interest, as in this instance, where the money is in constant circulation. Now, that all the monies deposited on manumission will be secure and *constantly* in use, and therefore entitled to interest, is evident when it is considered, that the sums so deposited, are paid for the immediate use of the poor: For, if £.25 be paid on the manumission of 10 Negroes, aged 26 years, in any township, so much less than the usual *poor tax*, will be collected from the inhabitants of that township; therefore each *taxable* remains in his own hands *his* proportionable part of the said £.25, and so will continue to do, in all probability, for 34 years; at which period it is supposed, *one* of these Negroes may first require assistance; and *then* every inhabitant first pays a proportionable part of his share of the said £.25 left or retained in his hands 34 years, as above-mentioned; and as money is universally allowed to be worth its interest in whatever hands it may be, it must be supposed *he* has made use of it, as may well enable him to pay the whole sum with its interest, when it may be called for to furnish the necessary assistance to one of these *Paupers*.

On the whole——it appears by the account as stated, that the publick *receives* £. 581 15s. more than it *pays* for 70 Negroes manumitted; and that if we admit a more equitable way of reckoning the interest, we must add to that balance £.255 more, which would make it £.836 15s.

Then to shew what the annual sum, to secure the publick on a manumission after the age of 21 years, should be, we say, if the deposit money is fixed at 10s. per annum, it leaves a balance of - - - - - £.581 15 0

But allowing the interest to form a *principal sum* after 16 years and 2 thirds of a year, the balance is £.836 15 0

Then in the first case, the deposit money may be reduced to 5/1½ } per annum.
In the last case to 4/5³ }

Otherwise, in the first case each Negroe will pay £. 8 6 2½ } more than
In the last £.11 19 0¾ }

is necessary to secure the publick from their ever becoming burdensome.

If either the premises here laid down, or the inferences made therefrom, should be found wrong, it would be esteemed a service done to the cause of liberty, to have the errors pointed out in one of the publick papers; for though an indulgence is wished to be granted to such as are conscientiously scrupulous of holding their fellow creatures in perpetual bondage; it is reasonable that the publick, at the same time, should be cautiously guarded against any injurious consequences.

From the Pennsylvania Journal, *of the 12th of* January.

To MENTOR.

SIR,

THE man, who, from ignorance, deceives his fellow-citizens, deserves something worse than their pity; but he, who designedly and wilfully endeavours to deceive them, is an enemy to society. In charity to you, I am willing to attribute to the former of these causes, the principal part of your letter published in Mr. Bradford's paper of the 5th instant, addressed to the merchants and *other* inhabitants of this city.

I should think it very unfair to address the public, upon a cause that is before a Court of Judicature; and I should not hold myself excuseable in doing it, if it was not in order to remove some of the prejudices that your letter may have occasioned.

You have taken upon you to say, what the officers of the Customs *intend* by this seizure; what hardships it will lay the traders upon the river under, if this point should be carried; and that they will be subject to the same rules and restraints, that ships are. You must know, that this is an uncandid and unfair state of the matter; you must know so much of your subject, as to know that no such thing is in the power of the officers of the Customs, if they were so ill inclined.

You expatiate upon the dangers that are to be feared from the designs of the officers of the Customs. You build castles in the air, and call for the aid of your fellow-citizens to destroy them.

Are you really, Sir, so very ignorant of the laws of trade, as to suppose the officers of the Customs such formidable beings? that they are unrestrained by law, that all those laws are made *for* them, and *against* the merchant.—Read the laws of trade, and you will see what heavy penalties and other punishments they are subject to, if they exceed their duty. I believe you will agree with me, that they ought to be very cautious how they act. If the rest of their fellow-citizens were of your sentiments, they would meet with little indulgence, whatever may be expected from them. But you confess, Sir, that you did not expect to *convince* but to *alarm*.

You seem to draw your conclusions upon the designs of the officers of the Customs from the form of the libel. I am assured that the libel was drawn by a lawyer of distinction, who, I believe, had no intention to include in it any thing particularly severe; and, I conclude, that some of the expressions in it are merely matter of form. It is not uncommon, Sir, in law proceedings, for the form to obscure the sense, especially from those, who are not lawyers——

In answer to the arguments you have brought to shew that, in this case, the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, are to be considered as part of this colony, I will transcribe for you part of an act of the assembly of this colony, which, in regulating the fees of the officers of the Customs, declares, that the Collector shall receive twenty-seven shillings for *entering* and *clearing* each vessel; and afterwards "Provided always, that no shallop or boat passing between this *province* and the province of New-Jersey, or the three lower counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, shall be liable to pay any reward for *entering* or *clearing*, and that one general permit for all goods shipped on board such shallops, or boats, *to be taken from the master's report*, shall be sufficient." For want of such a permit, as is here directed to be taken, this sloop, of near forty tuns burden, was seized by the master of the Custom-House schooner.

Does not all your arguments fall to the ground before this act? The intention of which is clear. It meant to exempt shallops and boats trading on this river from the expence attending the *entering* and *clearing* of ships; and substitutes a general permit in place of all other papers. It clearly proves that the legislature of this province considered the three counties, as a distinct colony; otherwise, this act must be read thus, "passing from this province *to* this province." The legislature, Sir, of this province, were too friendly to regularity and fair trade, to pass an act permitting shallops, on this river, to load what articles they pleased, without any controul from the Custom House; such an indulgence would be destructive of all fair trade.

I have purposely confined myself to this act of Assembly, tho' there are acts of parliament (passed for the general regulation of trade) that have been received and submitted to, (since the passing of this act) in every province in America, that clearly determine the present question.

Your observations that the three counties are under the same Governor with this province, and that his Secretary here is his Secretary there; that the Proprietors have thought proper to appoint the same Agent, to receive their quit-rents in both colonies, and that the Governor's council (who are no part of the legislature in either) are the same individuals there as here, are really too futile to merit an answer.

You are mighty eloquent in favour of David Vandyke, who you tell us is the owner of this shallop. You exclaim—"in fact *he* is an *individual*." Are you serious, Sir? Is he not *half a dozen*? You add "he is a *shallop-man*."—So then, a shallop-man is a shallop-man. This may appear an absurd way of reasoning to some; but I contend that it is sound logic and very emphatical, and I believe, Sir, you are well acquainted with the force of it. You have the modesty to solicit the public protection of your fellow-citizens, for this *individual* David Vandyke, who, you acquaint them, is an old offender. This is grossly insulting them.

Your reasoning is curious, Sir. You assert that the constant practice of the Custom-House is still a *stronger proof*, than any you have offered, that the three counties have always been considered as the same colony with this; yet you inform us, that the Custom-House required the shallop-men to take permits, and you acquaint us of two cases, where it was brought to trial; and you say that several others were seized, but always given up without trial. I beg you will excuse me, if I cannot allow much weight to this last assertion; especially as I am credibly informed, that there is proof of the contrary, upon record. In the case of the last seizure you have mentioned, the acquittal was procured upon the merchant, who the tobacco belonged to, producing a permit from the Custom-House at New-Castle, proving that it had paid duty.

If you had enquired, you would have learned (what I am assured of) that nothing more is required at the Custom-House now, respecting shallops, than what has been the constant practice. That they are only required to take a general permit, certifying the whole of what they have taken on board, and that this has been made as easy as possible. You would also have heard, that no permit is required from shallops coming from parts on the river, where no Custom-House is established.

I am well assured, that you have misrepresented the conduct of the Custom-House formerly, where you say, that permits were paid for, but seldom taken. If some of the shallops, that ply regularly as stages, were agreed with by the year, I assure you, Sir, that they were not excused from reporting and taking out permits.

This mode of agreeing by the year has not lately been approved of at the Custom-House, least it might look like compounding a matter of duty.

Enquire, Sir, among your acquaintance, and some of them will inform you, that a shallop was seized, in this port, last summer, for having refused to take a permit. Several gentlemen interested themselves in the matter; the above act of assembly was produced at the insurance office; several of the principal merchants were present; and they were in general convinced, that the act required masters of shallops to take permits—some candidly confessed it. The shallop-man, that he might be well informed, took the opinion of an eminent lawyer, who, I am informed, advised him not to contest the matter. Upon this, several of the principal owners of shallops gave assurances, that they would regularly comply for the future: This, joined to the intercession of some of the most eminent merchants in town, who declared they would discourage such behaviour for the future, prevailed upon the Collector and Comptroller to recommend the matter to the Commissioners of the Customs, using as a reason for restoring the shallop, that they had received the above assurances. In consequence of this the shallop was restored.

You make a mighty mystery of the cause of this seizure: you affect ignorance, that you may excite curiosity, and (as you wish) *alarm* your fellow citizens. You wish to turn the heat raised by a late important transaction, to a little partial purpose of your own. I tell you, Sir, that this is both uncandid and unmanly; it is too bare-faced to have the desired effect; your fellow-citizens will spurn, with a just indignation, at such an insult to their understandings. Recollect, Sir, that you acquainted them, that this shallop was seized by the Custom House boat; and allow me to acquaint you, that the officer, who personally makes a seizure, has a right to demand a trial, and that he is the only officer of the Customs, who is the least benefited by that seizure.

From the regard I have for my fellow-citizens, I have stated this matter truly as it is, and I shall leave it to them to judge from what I have said; as I do not intend to trouble them or myself any more upon the subject.

I will conclude by assuring you, Sir, that I am as much an enemy to oppression, in whatever shape it appears, as you can be, and that I have not been an advocate for it here, but for truth.

A. N.

To A. N.

SIR,

I HAVE read your letter to Mentor, published in Messrs. Bradfords paper (as above) occasioned by his address to the merchants and other inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia; and shall take the liberty to make such remarks on both these publications, as have occurred to me. And first I would propose (in order to give a more modern finishing to your first period) that some such words as these should be added, *And the man who from interested views endeavours to deceive his fellow-citizens, should be tarred and feathered.* I should be sorry, Sir, that you should come under this predicament; nor should I be willing even to hold a rush light to such a luminary as you would appear with these *feathers in your cap.*

It is certainly very unfair in Mentor, to call the attention of the public to a cauſe of ſuch great expectation, eſpecially when it is before a court of judicature, however unconſtitutional. **And it** is in ſome meaſure preſumption in him to ſay, **what** the officers of the Cuſtoms intend, by the ſeizure of David Vandyke's boat, when from ſome novel practices it will appear, that even *they* ſcarce know *themſelves* what they intend; for at one time *they* have threatened to make ſeizures of boats from the Lower Counties on Delaware, becauſe regiſters were not produced, nor their cargoes reported at the Cuſtom-houſe, on their arrival; at another time inſiſting that ſufferances ſhould be obtained, and moreover certificates produced, by the maſters of ſuch boats, that all goods taken on board, were legally imported; but as no fees have yet been demanded for theſe ſervices, except three ſhillings for a general permit, every thing elſe has at other times been diſpenſed with: All this proves too, that Mentor's fears for the trade of this city, are not imaginary; for as he ſays, ſhould the boat in queſtion be condemned, of courſe all other boats would be obliged to do that, for not doing which *ſhe* was condemned, and therefore the words of the libel in this caſe are not merely *matter of form*.

You are quite right as to the libel's being drawn by a lawyer of diſtinction, and you might have added of no leſs candour too, for it is ſaid that he does not chooſe to have any thing further to ſay to the cauſe, from an opinion that the three Lower Counties on Delaware, are a territory annexed to the province of Pennſylvania; a trifling circumſtance omitted by you.

But now let Mentor prepare himſelf for the main attack: He has been hitherto ready to exclaim, *Exegi monumentum ære perenuius*; and his country has viewed him, as ſtanding like the ſtrong man of old, ſupported by pillars of law and facts, that could not be overthrown, without involving in their ruin, the charter as well as the trade of this colony: Both he and his country have imagined, that what our great modern Lycurgus, *William Penn, Eſq;* had joined together, no man would dare to put aſunder. But behold a tranſcript from an act of Aſſembly, to which the officers of the Cuſtoms pay the greateſt regard, except where it may limit their fees, in which particular it is ſaid to be diſregarded: This act of Aſſembly ſays, "That one general permit for all goods ſhipped on "board ſuch ſhallops or boats (paſſing between "this province and the three Lower Counties on "Delaware) *to be taken from the maſter's report*, "ſhall be ſufficient." It is true it does not appear that ſuch ſhallops or boats are liable to ſeizure for not taking out general permits, nor are the officers of the Cuſtoms directed to take any fees for ſuch permits. If Mentor ſhould not however feel the force of this act of Aſſembly, threatning deſtruction to all his arguments, there are acts of Parliament (if we know where to find them) that have been received and ſubmitted to here, and that clearly determine the queſtion, and which, according to the faſhion of the preſent times, operate as a divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, and have entirely diſſolved the marriage between the province of Pennſylvania, and the three Lower Counties on Delaware.

And now what becomes of this identical, numerical, *individual David Vandyke?* who muſt certainly have been an *old offender*, as his boat has been heretofore ſeized and acquitted.

You firſt deny that there has been a cuſtom of paying by the year for permits, ſeldom taken, which however has certainly been the caſe; and then you acknowledge, that there has been a mode of agreeing by the year, which you ſay has not lately been approved of at the Cuſtom-houſe. For what purpoſe there ſhould be an agreement for permits by the year, I know not, unleſs it was to avoid the trouble and detention, occaſioned by taking them out each trip; nor can I ſay whether or not this mode would now *look like compounding a matter of duty*, for, by the bye, this is a compound not to be met with in the *Pharmacopiæ Londinenſis*, but may probably be found amongſt thoſe *Law Proceedings*, where, as you ſay, "it is not "uncommon for the form to obſcure the ſenſe;" in which kind of Law Proceedings it muſt be acknowledged that you, Sir, are moſt profoundly learned. I ſhould now conclude with this compliment to your learning, but that for my own ſatisfaction I ſhall firſt aſk you a few queſtions.

Have the officers of the Cuſtoms a right to ſeize a boat from the Lower Counties with furr on board, which hath daily been brought from thence without moleſtation—And could this article be admitted in the ſame manner from another colony?

Is the article of tobacco always admitted here without paying duty, when certified to be the produce of either of the Lower Counties on Delaware, and is this done on the ſole principle of their being a part of the ſame colony or not?

Have the officers of the Cuſtoms a right to *compound this matter of duty* on tobacco, imported from another colony?

If David Vandyke's boat ſhould be condemned, can we be ſure that furr, tobacco, or any other article liable to duty when imported from another colony, would be admitted as heretofore, from the three Lower Counties, free from ſuch duty—Or would not the Collectors of the ports of Lewes and Newcaſtle, have a power to compel the maſters of boats, paſſing between thoſe ports and this city, to enter and clear ſuch boats regularly?

JANUS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1774.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 6.

We are well informed, that the maſters of the ſloops who brought up the cargo, except the TEA, of the brigantine William, Captain Loring, from London, who was caſt aſhore at Cape-Cod, refuſed bringing that deteſted Herb. But we learn, that the ſkipper of a ſchooner from SALEM undertook, through *ignorance*, to bring it as far as the Caſtle wharf. It ſeems to be a matter of conſideration among the Conſignees, who reſide there, *What ſhall be done with it?*

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 13.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Governor went to the Council Chamber, and opened the ſixth ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly of this province, with the following ſpeech.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

WHILE in the utmoſt agony of mind for the ſafety of my family, I lately beheld my own intereſt and the Province Houſe involved in one common ruin, I felt the ſtrongeſt emotions of regret for the demolition of that manſion, particularly after your liberal grant for its repair, my anxiety alſo was infinitely increaſed by the imminent danger which threatened the whole city.

Whatever may have been the unhappy cauſe, I cannot but adore the peculiar interpoſition of Divine Providence in ſuffering but one of my ſervants to fall a victim to the rapid and reſiſtleſs fury of the flames; at the ſame time, my warmeſt gratitude is due to the Almighty, that by the powerful exertion of the citizens and military, this metropolis was preſerved from the deſtructive calamity.

The real conſolation it would give me to learn how the fire was communicated to the Council Chamber, where it was firſt diſcovered, and moſt probably originated, has induced me to order the depoſitions of ſeveral of my ſervants to be taken, that as much of this unhappy event may be known as can be traced. From their teſtimony, and their regular and careful conduct, I cannot help entertaining, at leaſt, a violent preſumption that this misfortune did not owe its birth to any neglect on their part, or accident within their power to prevent; but rather to ſome concealed fire between the wainſcot and chimney.

I moſt ſincerely lament the imperfect manner in which I am obliged to lay before you much of the buſineſs I had digeſted for your deliberation this ſeſſion, the materials and papers I had collected for that purpoſe, being deſtroyed.

In conſequence of the laws paſſed by this colony, and the province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, the Commiſſaries appointed by each government have, ſince your receſs, met at Harford, and in the preſence, and with the conſent of the reſpective Governors, entered into an agreement for ſettling the line of juriſdiction between the two provinces, which I now lay before you. It has already been tranſmitted for his Majeſty's approbation, and as I cannot doubt its receiving the royal ſanction, a final period muſt ſoon be put to a controverſy, which, for many years, has not only affected the property, but greatly diſturbed the tranquility of many of his Majeſty's ſubjects in both governments.

To remove the difficulties which obſtructed the completion of the line, in part run between this province and Quebec, I viſited that government the laſt ſummer, and from the meaſures concerted with Lieutenant Governor Cramahe, promiſed myſelf this buſineſs would have been effected before the approach of winter; but the ſurvey being protracted from the low marſhy ſoil, through which the line paſſes, and a ſeries of unfavourable weather, the proviſions of the party were exhauſted, and being diſappointed in their expectations of a ſeaſonable ſupply, the ſurveyors were compelled to abandon the work; leaving unfiniſhed, as they report, a ſpace not exceeding ten miles to Lake St. Francois, where this ſurvey was to have terminated.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

Beſides the proviſion for the ſupport of Government, and the neceſſary ſupplies for his Majeſty's troops, which I recommend to you, ſome expences have been incurred for repairs and other ſervices; and being of real utility, I flatter myſelf they will be conſidered by you, as meriting a public allowance.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

The conteſts which have ariſen between the New-York grantees, and the claimants under New-Hampſhire, and the outrages committed on the ſettlers under this government, having been productive of much confuſion and diſorder, and requiring immediate conſideration; his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to command me to repair to England, for a ſhort time, to attend the diſcuſſion of this important matter. Impreſſed with the moſt cordial affection for a people, who, through the whole courſe of my adminiſtration, have honoured me with every poſſible mark of regard and eſteem; permit me to aſſure you, that during my abſence, I ſhall cheerfully embrace every opportunity of promoting, to the fulleſt extent of my power, the reputation, intereſt, and happineſs of this reſpectable province.

There were preſent the following members of his Majeſty's Council.

The Hon. Mr. Chief Juſtice Horſemanden, John Watts, Eſq; Oliver Delancey, Eſq; Charles Ward Apthorpe, Eſq; Roger Morris, Eſq; William Smith, Eſq; Hugh Wallace, Eſq; Henry White, Eſq; William Axtell, Eſq; John Harris Cruger, Eſq;.

And the following members of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly.

Mr. Speaker. Mr. Delancey. Mr. Walton. Mr. Jauncey. Col. Seaman. Col. Philipſe. Mr. Thomas. Mr. Kiſſam. Capt. Seaman. Mr. Boerum. Mr. Rapalje. Mr. De Noyelles. Col. Woodhull. Mr. Nicholls. Mr. Wilkins. Mr. Cortlandt.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 17.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 13th, 1774. P. M.

THE Houſe taking into their conſideration the Governor's meſſage, and the petition from the inhabitants of Northumberland County, with other papers relating to the late tranſactions between this government and the colony of Connecticut reſpecting the claim of the latter to lands within the limits and boundaries of the royal grant, came to the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, That a number of perſons, emigrating from the colony of Connecticut, have, under a pretence of right to lands within the limits and boundaries of the royal grant to the Proprietaries of this province, without proſecuting their claim before his Majeſty in Council, the only proper place of deciſion, in a riotous and tumultuous manner taken poſſeſſion of a tract of country within the ſaid known limits and boundaries, and have held, and ſtill retain their ſaid poſſeſſion, in an hoſtile manner, to the great diſturbance of the peace of the province.

Reſolved, That the ſaid emigrants, together with a number of ill-diſpoſed perſons, with whom they are confederated, have, in defiance of the laws of the country and executive powers of this government, afforded protection to offenders of the moſt atrocious kind, and have, moreover, embodied themſelves, and in an hoſtile manner attempted to diſpoſſeſs the peaceable inhabitants ſettled far within the limits of this government.

Reſolved, That the Governor be earneſtly requeſted to give ſpecial directions to all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and other officers concerned in the adminiſtration of Juſtice, to be vigilant and active in the diſcharge of their duty within their ſeveral juriſdictions, and exert themſelves in quieting and ſuppreſſing all acts of violence, and every illegal attempt to diſpoſſeſs the peaceable inhabitants of this province.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will concur with the Governor in every reaſonable meaſure to ſtrengthen the hands of government, in preſerving the peace and ſuppreſſing all riots and tumults, and illegal attempts whatſoever, to diſturb the inhabitants of this province in their peaceable poſſeſſions.——And therefore

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for preventing tumults and riotous aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the rioters.

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE,
Clerk of Aſſembly.

Laſt week was married, NICHOLAS VANDYKE, Esq; of Newcaſtle County, to Miss CHARLOTTE STANDLEY, daughter of Mr. VALENTINE STANDLEY, of this city.

On the 7th inſt. being the anniverſary day for chuſing officers for the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, the following gentlemen were elected.

Preſident. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, F. R. S. LLD. &c.

Vice Preſidents. JOSEPH GALLOWAY, SAMUEL RHOADS, Eſquires, Dr. THOMAS BOND.

Treaſurer. THOMAS COOMBE, Eſqr.

Secretaries. Rev. Dr. SMITH, ROBERT STRETTLE JONES, Eſq; Mr. RICHARD WELLS, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH.

Curators. Dr. SAMUEL DUFFIELD, Meſſieurs DAVID RITTENHOUSE, and THOMAS BOND, Junior.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Catharine, J. Tolley, St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica.
Brig Catharine, B. Towers, St. Auguſtine.
Brig Ann, J. Eve, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Brig Recovery, W. Lawrence, Liverpool.
Ship Betſy, S. Kyle, Newry.
Sloop Abigail, J. Weſtgate, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Two-Brothers, J. Stephen, Jamaica.
Brig Betty, M. Ruſſel, Belfaſt.
Ship Charm. Peggy, T. Dowman, Liſbon.
Snow Patty and Polly, R. Hardie, Liſbon.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Thurſday the third day of February next, at the houſe of George Sellers in Third-ſtreet, at four o'clock in the evening; a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Cherry-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid Cherry-ſtreet 18 feet, and in length or depth 142 feet, bounded by ground of Thomas Pearl and others—ſubject to a ground rent of————ſterling per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Johnſton, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the fifth day of February next, at the houſe of Thomas Oliver, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a certain frame meſſuage and carpenters ſhop, and lot of ground, ſituate on Crab and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Crab ſtreet aforeſaid about 40 feet, and in length on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid about 70 feet, bounded by ground of Richard Newton and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. currency per annum; late the eſtate of JOHN DARBY; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the eighth day of February next, at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, near Vine-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two three ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements and lots of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole about 34 feet, and extending in depth as far as the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, bounded by ground of Iſrael Pemberton and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of JESSE WILLIAMSON; ſeiz'd and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the ninth day of February next, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Chriſtian-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole 36 feet, and in depth about 65 feet, bounded by ground of Joſeph Wharton and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of JOHN HADLEY; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT two ſtory brick HOUSE, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on the firſt day of March next,

A MESSUAGE and ſeventy acres of cleared LAND, twenty-five of which are excellent meadow. The upland part is in good condition; thereon is an orchard of young bearing fruit trees, a barn with barracks ſufficient to contain 50 tons of hay, under which is ſtabling for cows and horſes: The whole under good fence and divided into lots of ſix to twelve acres, well watered. The above farm is ſituate near Kenſington, in Richmond diſtrict, bounded by the river Delaware, two miles and an half from Philadelphia. The ſoil is of the beſt kind for gardening, and very valuable to one who will attend the market with milk and garden truck. The terms on which it will be let may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia. No one need apply who will not keep a good ſtock of horned cattle on it.

JOHN GIBSON.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1774,

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, on Tueſday morning laſt, two apprentice lads, one named JOSEPH DYER, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſix inches high, dark brown hair, well ſet, full faced, by trade a houſe-carpenter, born in England; had on and took with him, an upper and under jacket, both blue, a pair of buckſkin breeches, two pair of mixed yarn ribbed ſtockings, two check ſhirts, and an old beaver hat. The other named WILLIAM CALE, nineteen years of age, about five feet eight inches high, ſhort black hair, by trade a carpenter, born near Cape Henlopen; had on and took with him, an upper and under jacket, both blue, the upper one is made in form of a ſailor's jacket, and lined with white flannel, a pair of buckſkin breeches, two pair of worſted ribbed ſtockings, two check ſhirts, a beaver hat trimmed round the edge, and a large pair of plated ſhoe buckles, but it is very probable they may change both their names and cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for each, paid by

STOKELY HOSSMAN.

WAS taken from a ſhop window about two weeks ago, a SIGN of a bible. It is ſuppoſed they who took it had no intention of detaining it, but left it where it may have been found by ſome perſon who does not know the owner: Therefore, whoever has found it, and will deliver it to JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
And to be ſold by all the Bookſellers of Philadelphia and New-York,

AN EXAMINATION of the CONNECTICUT CLAIM to LANDS in PENNSYLVANIA. With an Appendix, containing extracts and copies of Original Papers.

Such gentlemen as had purchaſed this pamphlet before the Poſtſcript and Reſolves of the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly were added to it, may have their books exchanged by applying to ROBERT BELL, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet.

Juſt printed, and to be ſold, at the requeſt of many, by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In Front-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA;

THE laſt ſolemn CONFESSION and DECLARATION of JOHN HURRIN and ALEXANDER BUCHAN, who were executed at Eaſton, Northampton County in the Province of Pennſylvania, on the firſt of January, 1774. The firſt for murder committed in the year 1768, and the laſt for a late burglary committed at Eaſton. Containing a particular account of the many theſts, &c. they have been guilty of from their childhood, and by which they have been unhappily led, as it were ſtep by ſtep, to this ignominious and untimely END.

On Friday next may be had at the Printing-Office of ſaid HUMPHREYS, printed on a large half ſheet of paper, the RATES of PORTERAGE and CARRIAGE, &c. to any part of the city and ſuburbs: Proper to be ſtuck up in taverns, ſtores, ſhops, &c.

Juſt publiſhed, (handſomely printed in DUODECIMO) and to be ſold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

THE HARMONY between the Old and New Teſtaments reſpecting the MESSIAH: Being the ſubſtance of TWO SERMONS preached before the United Congregations of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, on Chriſtmas-Day, 1773; and on the Sunday when a collection was made for the relief of the poor of thoſe congregations.

By T. COOMBE, M. A.
Chaplain to the Moſt Noble the MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM, and one of the Aſſiſtant Miniſters of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's.

"*Religion muſt ariſe from an inward conviction, and* "*there can be no conviction without examination.*"

Cape-May County, Oct. 26, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS JACOB BENNET, of this county, this day eſcaped from my Deputy after ſervice of a writ upon him; I do hereby promiſe a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons that ſhall take the ſaid Jacob Bennet, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols in America, ſo that he may be again delivered into my cuſtody: And I hereby further promiſe to indemnify any perſon or perſons that ſhall take and ſecure the ſaid Jacob Bennet, as aforeſaid. The ſaid Jacob Bennet is about fifty years of age, near ſix feet high, marked a little with the ſmall-pox, and has black hair; he ſpeaks loud, but in a ſhort broken Dutch language. It is imagined he will appear in a poor habit, as he has followed the buſineſs of horſe-jockeying for ſome time, with but indifferent ſucceſs.

JONATHAN JENKINS,
Sheriff of Cape May County.

WANTED,

Between this and next Spring, within forty-four miles of Philadelphia;

A SINGLE MAN, perfectly ſkilled in the ſeveral branches of earthen pot-making; the coarſeſt ſort, ſuch as is commonly uſed in the country. Any perſon thus qualified, and can likewiſe be recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will hear of good encouragement, on application to the Printer. None need apply but ſuch as will fully anſwer the above deſcription.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday the 24th day of January inſt. at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe; a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 17 feet 6 inches, and in length 200 feet, bounded ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of John Kaign, eaſtward by a lot late of Francis Hardin, northward by ground now or late of Joſeph James, and weſtward with Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a ground rent of twenty ſhillings ſterling per annum, late the eſtate of John Morton, ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue on TUESDAY the 25th day of January (inſt) at the London Coffee-Houſe, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain diſtillery, with the appurtenances and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, 83 feet, and on Fifth-ſtreet 40 feet, bounded by ground of Garret Grim, Plunket Fleeſon and others, ſubject to a ground rent of £20 Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of WILLIAM HORNBY; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on THURSDAY the 27th day of January inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Riddle, on Paſſyunk Road, near the new playhouſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, two certain frame meſſuages or tenements and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, and nearly oppoſite the ſaid Riddle's; one of them containing in front on Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in depth on the ſouth ſide, 172 feet, and on the north ſide, 179 feet, bounded by ground of Richard Famar, and the lot herein after mentioned and deſcribed; ſubject to a ground rent of £3 Pennſylvania currency.——The other of them containing in front on Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 170 feet, bounded by ground of John Philip Mertz and the above deſcribed lot; ſubject to a ground rent of £3 Pennſylvania currency; late the eſtate of JOHN CAMPBELL, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter, on the 11th day of this inſt. (December) a certain WILLIAM WOODCOCK, a taylor by trade; he is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, flattiſh noſe, has loſt his upper fore teeth, ſtoops much in his walk, talks much of his wreſtling by the back, and is ſomewhat bald on his head: Had on when he went away, an old coat that is turned of a dirty colour, a light cloth coloured jacket, check or white ſhirt, cloth breeches of a browniſh colour, blue yarn ſtockings, braſs buckles, half worn ſhoes, and a good beaver hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid WILLIAM WOODCOCK (if in Penſylvania) ſhall receive the above reward on delivering him in Glouceſter gaol; if in any other government, (New-Jerſey excepted) a reward of FIVE POUNDS on delivering him in the gaol aforeſaid, to be paid by THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUN.

In Front-ſtreet, at the lower corner of Black-horſe Alley, Philadelphia;

A CALM and plain ANSWER to the Enquiry, "Why are you a Diſſenter from the Church of England?" Containing ſome remarks, on its doctrine, ſpirit, conſtitution, and ſome of its offices and forms of devotion. By the author of the Diſſenting Gentleman's Letters to WHITE.

TO SACRED TRUTH—TO LIBERTY—To the *Intereſt* and *Cauſe* of JESUS CHRIST, the only King, in his kingdom the Church—To the *Conſcience* and *Conſideration* of every man, who expects to be judged and who hopes to be ſaved by *Jeſus Chriſt*—This *little tract* is humbly dedicated by a lover of truth and peace.

This production comes from one of the ableſt writers among the Diſſenters, and one who hath long diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a champion in the cauſe of Nonconformity.—

With regard to the preſent Enquiry, the leaſt that can be ſaid of it is, that it points out with great acuteneſs and vivacity, the ſuppoſed deficiencies and errors in the doctrines, ſpirit, conſtitution, and devotional forms and offices of the Church of England.

MONTHLY REVIEW for Nov. 1772.

*** Said HUMPHREYS has the ſatisfaction of informing the generous ſubſcribers to *Sterne's Works*, that the *firſt volume* is now in the preſs, and *almoſt finiſhed*. It is to be embelliſhed with an elegant engraved FRONTISPIECE of Mr. Sterne, as low as the knees.

He earneſtly requeſts that all who intend to ſubſcribe will immediately do it, and that thoſe who have taken in ſubſcriptions, and live at any diſtance, will immediately ſend them in, that they may be inſerted in the liſt to be prefixed to this volume.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of A. CALDWELL AND J. WILSON, having expired on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, all perſons who are indebted to them either by bond, note, or book debt, are once more requeſted to make payment to ANDREW CALDWELL, before the 10th of February next, as thoſe accounts that are then unſettled ſhall be put into a lawyer's hands without further notice: And thoſe who have any demands on them are deſired to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1772.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS who have any lands to diſpoſe of, or debts remaining due and owing to them within the colony and dominion of Virginia, will be put into the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious method of procuring purchaſers, or payments of their ſeveral debts, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Attorney at Law, at his houſe in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet. Mr. MAGILL is well acquainted with many gentlemen of eminence in the law in different parts of the ſaid colony, having himſelf been a practitioner thereof for theſe five years laſt paſt, within the ſame.

ZEBULON RUDULPH,

Has removed his ſtore into that lately occupied by Mr. BERTLES SHEE, a few doors above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, where he has for ſale, on reaſonable terms,

WEST-INDIA, Philadelphia and New-England rum; ſugar, molaſſes, tea, coffee, raiſins in kegs, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, beſt keg butter, and bar iron of the beſt quality, &c. &c.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY having lately made ſome conſiderable addition to his Electrical Apparatus, particularly, having added an elegant caſe of ſeventy bottles, each lined and coated with tinfoil; he propoſes to exhibit a courſe of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, at the College in this city, on Monday and Tueſday next week; and again on the following Wedneſday and Friday; to begin at ſix o'clock in the evening. In this courſe, conſiſting of only two lectures, above forty curious and intereſting experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhow the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greateſt importance, how to avoid the danger of it;—how to ſecure houſes, ſhips, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.

The following particulars will, it is preſumed, be thought no inconſiderable part of this Electrical entertainment, viz. Flaſhes of real lightning viſible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilſt under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric ſtone, from the Eaſt-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electriſed by being dipt in boiling water; one ſide electriſed poſitively, the other negatively. A curious repreſentation of the aſtoniſhing electric Eel, lately ſeen in this city; on touching of which, while in the water, an electric ſhock may be as ſenſibly felt, as from a live one. A repreſentation of part of the ſtarry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric ſtars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR of Nature, and, if well purſued, ſeldom fails producing ſomething uſeful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of ſuch a tendency, will meet with ſuitable encouragement. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who purpoſe to attend theſe lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. Kinnerſley's houſe near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each lecture.

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed ſhould not prove dry enough, the exhibition muſt be deferred till ſome dry evening after. The firſt lecture of each courſe to be on Monday and Wedneſday evenings; ſecond lecture on Tueſday and Friday evenings.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given in February next, or ſooner if required,

THE FURNACE ſituated in the townſhip of Saliſbury, and province of Connecticut, New-England, having been lately rebuilt on the moſt approved plan, all the conveniences about the ſame being either new or in good repair, together with all the utenſils, and a compleat ſet of patterns for hollow ware and other caſtings; the ſole property of a piece of water from which the furnace is ſupplied, the area meaſuring 600 acres; a manſion-houſe moſt agreeably ſituated, conſiſting of four rooms on a floor, a good garden and other conveniences; two other houſes for workmen, a ſtore completely fitted for Engliſh and Weſt-India goods and proviſions, a compting-houſe, &c. a large barn, with ſtabling for horſes and oxen: Alſo, a property in the bed of iron ore in ſaid Saliſbury, known by the Ore Grant, with an excluſive right of digging, raiſing and carrying away ore from another bed known by Chatfield's Ore Bed, and the right of ſoil in a piece of land joining weſt on the Ore Grant, which contains iron ore; theſe beds all lye within two miles from the furnace (the roads good): Alſo 753 acres of land, 300 of which is under improvement, and the whole well watered. The premiſes are ſituated n a healthy, fruitful and pleaſant country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudſon's river and Albany, diſtant about 30 miles from the river. The quality of the iron made from the above ore is well known, both in England and America, to be equal to any made on this continent: The quantity of ore, which lays near the ſurface, appears inexhauſtible, the country round is well ſupplied with wood for coal, and the regular ſupply of water at all ſeaſons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blaſt all the year: The iron is excellent for pot-aſh kettles, ſugar boilers for the Weſt-Indies, and military ſtores: The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works might be erected with great convenience and ſmall expence: The rapid ſettlement of an extenſive country to the north and north weſt, muſt daily increaſe the demand for every article uſually caſt at a furnace: An extenſive trade may be introduced in Engliſh and Weſt-India goods, out of which the works might be ſupplied with ſtock and proviſions, and carried on with more profit than ſuch buſineſs can be in a country where there are few inhabitants.

Alſo to be SOLD, a compleat double forge, with four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all neceſſary utenſils, ſituated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the Furnace, built in 1771 after the beſt model, with a good ſtream and head of water, and in caſe of need (in very dry ſeaſons) the privilege of a pond of water 5 miles in length for ſupply of ſaid forge; the like caution is obſerved to prevent the buſineſs being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron ſtoves, and canals cut to take the ſurplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a ſtore and cellar, four houſes for workmen, a barn, cole-houſe, iron-houſe and black-ſmiths ſhop, all built in 1771; alſo a ſaw mill and dwelling-houſe at a ſmall diſtance from the forge, with good ſituations for erecting other works on the ſame ſtream, together with 289 acres of land round the forge and ſaw mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is ſituated in the center of a large tract of wood land, ſurrounded with a cultivated country which is in want of bar iron, there being very little refined bar iron manufactured in Connecticut, and the conſumption conſiderable. This eſtate, joined with that at Saliſbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES STARTIN, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. PETER VANDERVOORT, merchant, in New-York, Mr. JAMES HOLMES at the furnace, Mr. JACOB OGDEN at the forge, or Capt. WILLIAM TILEY in Hartford.

STOLEN or STRAYED,

From a paſture near the Play-houſe,

A LARGE dark brindled COW, with a white belly and legs, a lump on her buttock where ſhe has been horned or gored, but is now healed, a white triangular ſpot on her face, and a white tail; her horns pretty long and ſtraight. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward will be given to any perſon that brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Penn-ſtreet; and a reward of FIVE POUNDS is hereby offered to any perſon that will diſcover the thief, if ſhe be ſtolen, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction.

ROBERT MORRIS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MORGAN, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, thin fair hair, very ſhort, pock marked, has a whitiſh look in his eyes, and ſpeaks with the brogue: Had on, an old felt hat, half worn, bound round with tape, a tow linen ſhirt, ſcarlet flannel jacket, made ſailor faſhion, with a blue one under it, brown cloth breeches, with coarſe dirty linen trowſers over them, white yarn ſtockings, with good ſhoes and broad rimmed yellow buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, or brings him home to the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's, Hundred, New-Caſtle County, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CARSON.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cape May, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named JOSEPH SMITH, by trade a ſhoemaker, about five feet eight inches high: Had on, a claret colour ſhort coat, blue pluſh breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, ſtrong leather ſhoes, plated buckles, a beaver hat, a black handkerchief, and a white ſhirt; he alſo took with him a check ſhirt. Whoever ſecures the abovementioned lad, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN GANDY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him away at their peril.

December 8, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tueſday morning laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, in the county of Bucks, a certain indented apprentice, named JOHN M'ILLROY, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a well ſet fellow of a fair complexion; had on a blue coat, jacket and breeches, and had with him a pair of leather breeches: He feloniouſly took with him a fine linen ſhirt, one white jacket, and one ſtriped ditto. It is likely he is gone towards New-York, as he was ſeen on the old York road the day he went away. Is is probable he may attempt to get on board ſome veſſel, as he has acknowledged he has been at ſea ſeveral years before. Whoever apprehends the ſaid run-away, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, from

NATHAN M'CLELLAND.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

December 16, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of ABRAHAM KINSEY, a dark brown working HORSE, eight years old, a natural pacer, near fifteen hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to MARK BIRD, Eſq; in Berks County, or to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward for the horſe only, and FIVE POUNDS for the horſe and thief, ſo that he is brought to conviction.

JOHN FEGAN.

Genuine SHERRY and LISBON WINE,

In QUARTER CASKS;

BRANDY, in HOGSHEADS;

And excellent

PORT WINE,

In HAMPERS of three dozen each, to be ſold by

JOSEPH WHARTON, JUNIOR,

Near the DRAWBRIDGE in Front-ſtreet.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Capt. WILLIAM KIDD, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to ſend in their accounts to be adjuſted and paid by

JOSHUA HOWELL, Executor.

PHILIP MARCIHNTON,

At his ſtore, the fourth door below the North-Eaſt corner of Second-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet, hath imported by Capt. Hardie, from Liverpool,

A FRESH aſſortment of yard-wide foreſt cloths; Hunters and lambſkins milled and half milled fine beaver coatings; which he is ſelling together with almoſt every article uſeful for the ſeaſon, at the very loweſt prices, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. He humbly thanks his friends, and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he is determined to ſell every article he has for ſale on the very loweſt terms, and to make it his particular ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

He has alſo ſome very good Hyſon TEA, which he will ſell low.

GARRIGUES AND ROBINSON,

Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at their Grocery Ware-houſe, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Meal Market, Philadelphia,

GOOD old Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India and New-England rum; Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriffe wine; Coniac and other brandy; Geneva by the gallon, or in caſes; Molaſſes; loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugar; BOHEA TEA; coffee, rice, chocolate and muſtard; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace; Cayenna and black pepper; indigo, ſtarch, ginger, raiſins, currants, cotton, powder and ſhot, white wine and cyder vinegar, lamp and ſweet oil, and a quantity of excellent Glouceſter cheeſe. Likewiſe, a general aſſortment of ſcales, weights and meaſures, regulated and ſtamped according to law.

BATT's WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

THOMAS BATT has opened his wine and ſpirit ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet, where he has laid in a large and valuable collection, viz. old genuine Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines; remarkable old ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, and brandy; with a quantity of excellent claret. He is determined to ſell any quantity from a pipe to a gallon, and to render the retailing of liquors as complete and convenient to the public as it is in the power of expence and ſtrict attention to do.

Juſt imported in the Betſey, Capt. Hood, from Briſtol, the Catherine, Capt. Sutton, and the London Packet, Capt. Cook, from London, and other late veſſels from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

MARY EDDY,

At her Ironmongery Store, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and oppoſite to Black-horſe Alley, Philadelphia;

A large and very neat aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery and Glaſs Wares, &c. &c.

Conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

THREE, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, and 30d. fine drawn and common nails,
6d. claſp-head fine ditto,
2, 3, 4 & 6d. trunk nails.
2, 3, 4, 6 and 8d. clout nails,
2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 20d. ſprigs,
6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 18 oz. tacks.
Hob nails, and a variety of braſs and corniſh do.
Splinter, pad, cheſt, cupboard, book and clock caſe, drawer, writing deſk, braſs and iron deſk and proſpect locks,
Ring horſe ditto,
Double bolted padlocks,
Braſs caſe, braſs knob, ring and mortice locks of various ſizes,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 inch ſtock locks,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch HL hinges,
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch H ditto,
Cheſt, ſtrap, dovetail, table and T ditto of different ſizes,
Deſk, book and clock caſe H, tea cheſt, proſpect door and card table braſs ditto,
1-qr. 1-half, 3-qrs. 1, 1 & qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs, 2, 2 and half and 3 inch, flat and round head, braſs and iron ſcrews,
Braſs knob, and ring and thumb latches,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch round plate bolts,
3, 4, 5 and 6 inch flat plate bolts,
3, 4 and 5 inch braſs knob ditto,
Book caſe and chamber door braſs ditto,
Braſs knob windowſcrews
Screw rings, cupboard turns, cloak pins, chimney hooks, and houſe bells,
Common and highpoliſhed braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs, and braſs fenders,
Plain, braſs knob and high poliſhed iron candleſticks, plate metal, high poliſhed and japanned ſnuffers,
Eagles feet for tea cheſts,
Common and chamber bellows, round and long braſs tea table catches and common box and braſs caſters,
Mill, pit, croſs cut, hand, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, wood cutters and grafting ſaws,
Manwaring's hand ſaws,
Socket, paring, turning, mortice, firmers and other chiſels & gouges,
Half-inch, 3 qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, and 2 and qr. inch augurs,
Black ſcore, beſt double worm, box handled, ſingle worm, aſh handled and ſpike gimblets,
Tap and bung borers, center, gouge and auger noſe, taper and other bits,
Coopers drawing knives,
Carpenters and coopers adzes and axes,
Broad axes,
Carpenter's nippers, ſawſets, red and black lead pencils,
Smoothing, jack, long jointure, rabbet, plow and moulding plane irons,
Sugar and nail nippers,
Plated ſpurs and buckles,
Womens, barbers and horſe ſciſſors, and taylors ſhears,
An aſſortment of ſtag handle, white & green ivory, and a variety of other knives and forks, butchers knives and ſteels, Barlow, oyſter, cutteau, piſtol capt and other knives,
A variety of razors,
Cheeſe taſters,
Plaſterers and bricklayers trowels,
Sheep ſhears,
Curry and mane combs,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch, flat and half round files and raſps,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch rat tail files,
12, 13 and 14 inch horſeſhoe raſps,
Shoemakers raſps,
Carpenters, ſhoemakers, ſaddlers and upholders hammers,
Carpenters ſquares, chalk lines, and 1, 2 and 3 foot rules,
Braces and bits,
Saſh weights, pullies and lines,
Beſt Turkey oil ſtones, iron and braſs wire, beſt Dutch oil flints, cart and waggon boxes, Tutonia, pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Braſs and white metal cocks,
Iron coffee mills, gun and piſtol locks, fiſh ſkins, chapes, common and Kerby fiſh hooks, jack lines and glue,
A neat aſſortment of braſs drawer handles and eſcutcheons, cupboard and book caſe ditto, ſilver'd, gilt and tinned coffin handles, inſcription plates, letters and figures,
Temple ſpectacles, with ſteel and other caſes, and common Dutch do.
Cork ſcrews and ſad irons,
German ſteel,
Aſſortment of vices, anvils, ſledges and hammers, plate or ſheet iron and ſheet braſs, long and ſhort handled frying pans & labourers ſpades and ſhovels,
Indian bar lead,
Shoemakers awl-blades, tacks, ſize ſticks, knives, nippers, pincers, braſs and iron ferrelled awl-hafts and punches,
Girth and twiſt web, ſtriped and green ſurcingle ditto, broad and narrow orris and livery lace of various colours, womens bridle reins, croſs-bar and pluſh, ſilk whip laſhes, womens ſtirrups, mens plain & 3 barred ditto, coach, hunting, ſnaffle and Pelham bits, ſurcingle, girth & crupper buckles, tooth prick irons, ſilver'd head and throat buckles, ſilver'd ſtaples and plates, tin'd ſtaples and rings, mens & womens ſtirrups of plated and poliſhed iron,
A neat aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools, watch faces, keys, ſeals and hands, inſide & outſide chains, a variety of watch glaſſes, pendants, &c. clock movements, finiſhed and unfiniſhed, with and without faces, and catgut for clocks,
Curtain rings, copper & braſs warming pans, common & bridle gun locks, curriers knives, beſt make,
An elegant variety of ſconces or branches,
A neat aſſortment of caſt iron pots, kettles, Dutch ovens, bake plates, tea kettles, ſkillets, cartboxes, &c. &c.
Bell metal kettles, ſhovels and ſpades, braſs gun rings & ſilver watches,
Glaſs quart, pint and half pint decanters, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, common and enamelled wine glaſſes, ſalts, jelly glaſſes and crewets.

N. B. Beſides the above Goods, ſhe has a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

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DUNLAP's

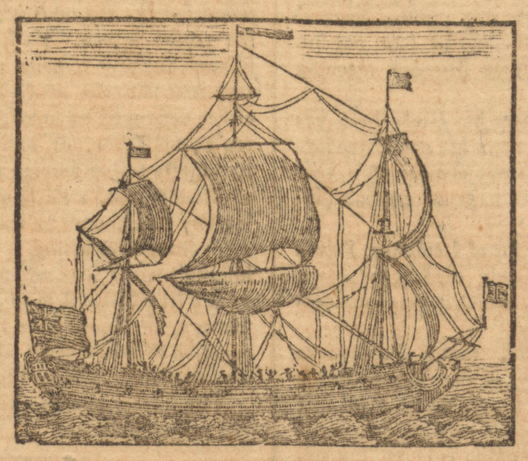
Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1774.



By the ship DUTCHESS *of* GORDON, *Capt.* WINN, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *from* ENGLAND, *we have the following advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Sept.* 17.

WE are informed that the Chan of the Tartars, who was obliged to lie at anchor with the third division of the Turkish fleet at Synope, sailed from that place; and several indeed assert that he made a successful landing on the Crimea.

The Chevalier Tott has discovered a mine of coals which are in quality as good as the English coals, but not so glittering; for which discovery he received a considerable reward from the Divan.

Petersburg, Oct. 8. The man of war of 80 guns, built under the direction of Admiral Knowles, and lately launched, is to be commanded by that Admiral, and sent to Cronstadt.

Oct. 27. A secret of much importance has been just discovered to the Empress, which has thrown a gloom over the whole court, which before was all gaiety, on account of the Grand Duke's marriage. Two Noblemen of the highest distinction, and greatest consequence in the state, have been arrested, and confined to their respective houses, under a strong guard of soldiers; their papers, &c. conveyed to the Imperial Palace. The publick wait with impatience for a knowledge of their crimes.

Ravanna, Oct. 10. We have received some advices from the Levant which inform us that the Russian frigate, called the Minerva, has received orders to proceed to Zante, to take on board such subjects of the Grand Signior as had taken refuge on that island; but that it was generally thought the Venetians would not allow it.

Warsaw, Oct. 18. By letters from Podolia, we have received the disagreeable news that the Turkish garrison of Ozzacow had broke into the Polish and Russian territories, and ruined and burnt every thing they met with. This body is composed of Turks, Tarters, and Greeks, and consists of near 20,000.

Oct. 20. A report is current at this moment, that the peace between the Russians and Turks is signed.

The Delegates of the Dyet will not resume their deliberations till the 22d of November next. Many writings are circulated here which tend to prove, that as soon as the prerogatives of royalty are taken from the King, the whole republick will fall to nothing. Although abundance of projects are daily produced for the erecting of a permanent Council, nevertheless there is no more talk about the matter than if it had never been proposed.

The Ministers of the three allied courts have delivered a declaration to our Ministry concerning the delays of the Delegation, in which they declare, in the name of their courts, that their sovereigns, tired out with the disorders and spirit of independency that spring out of the ruins of the state, will, with regret, be obliged to take the most effectual measures to prove to the nation, that they are resolved to settle a republican government, which in the end will prove happy, and secure independence to, and equality among the citizens. They add, that with such salutary and disinterested views, the three courts do not hesitate to declare, that in case the spirit of party should blind the Poles against all evidence, they would make use of the means which their power has put into their hands. This declaration was dated the 24th of September, and signed by the Baron de Rewitski, and the Baron de Stackelberg.

Hamburgh, Oct. 22. We learn from Vienna, that orders are sent to Hungary to raise 50,000 recruits immediately, which surprizes every body; and that the high chamber of the imperial Polish provinces is to be at Vienna, and Count Bergen is to preside in it in the character of High Chancellor.

Vienna, Oct. 27. The Emperor has just dispatched particular orders to the commander of the troops encamped in the frontier provinces of Servia, Sclavonia, Croatia, &c. to extend lines of men along the verges of the Turkish and Austrian dominions; and has likewise ordered that forts and batteries shall be erected at convenient distances. As the troops already in the provinces are not quite sufficient to form the lines with that strength which is intended, a detachment from each of the Hungarian regiments is to march as a reinforcement.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29. They write from Elsinore, that an English vessel arrived there in four days from London, on board of which are thirty English pilots, who are to conduct the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean.

Paris, Oct. 29. There is hardly any doubt left but the Emperor designs a war against the Turks; for besides the Austrian army on the Turkish frontiers, amounting to near 120,000 men, orders are sent from Vienna to Transylvania, Croatia, Servia, &c. to raise an entire new army, which is to be commanded by General Preiss, and cantoned along the frontiers. The fortresses are to be repaired, and the General has received orders to form a line with his troops from Transylvania to Temeswaar, and to take possession of the little island of Reitzenstadi, and the fortress of Kastnowitz. The famous General Nadasti arrived at the Austrian army lately, to examine the fortifications, and to take the chief command of the whole of the troops upon him.

It is said, that the Turkish commander of Belgrade has sent a messenger to the Austrian commander, enquiring the reason of all these preparations and extraordinary motions, but received for answer, "that as the Turkish army had met with success this campaign, and are in high spirits, perhaps (though contrary to the intentions of their chief officers) they may fall into the Imperial dominions; and insult his Imperial Majesty's subjects; and therefore the Emperor has taken this method to protect them; but whether such preparations are necessary for that purpose, we leave to every one to judge.

We are likewise informed, that Reis Effendi, who is so remarkable for his uncommon humanity and pacific disposition, has sent a most moving letter to Count Romanzow, praying that his Excellency would endeavour to bring about another congress, and not suffer another campaign to be opened. He likewise begs of her Imperial Majesty not to sacrifice the best and most faithful of her subjects to her insatiable ambition; and not to boast of her numerous armies, and the many victories they have gained; for notwithstanding the efforts of the Ottoman troops have not been attended with success in this war, yet they have now learned the art of war, and exact military discipline, so that future victories will be uncertain, and one successful campaign to the Ottomans will regain all they have lost. He concludes by testifying to the whole world that the Sublime Porte is much inclined to a peace upon reasonable terms, and that he really wishes the Empress may be of the same disposition, &c. which letter Count Romanzow has sent to the court of Petersburg.

Nov. 6. The 13th instant is the day fixed for the Dutchy of Holstein to be delivered up to the Danes, and to come under their government, and the inhabitants to take the oaths of allegiance to his Danish Majesty, when a new Danish regiment is to be raised out of the natives of Holstein. We are curious to hear the particulars of that treaty, which will be made publick on the same day that the exchange takes place.

It is with pleasure we hear that the disputes between the Electors of Cologn and Mentz, concerning the duty on the Maine, is entirely settled, by the mediation of Holland, and the commerce is again put on its former footing.

All the passengers lately arrived here from the King of Prussia's dominions inform us, that they are very busy in that country in casting new guns, cannon balls, &c. and in filling immense magazines of gunpowder and lead. They are likewise raising great numbers of recruits, without any one being able to guess at the reason for these preparations, which has been continued now for more than two years.

Our correspondent at Stockholm says, it is most astonishing, that an arbitrary Prince should have a right to command our taste as well as will and actions. His Swedish Majesty, in order to carry his subjects back to their antient ignorance and barbarism (for such subjects make the Prince the happier) has just ordered to avoid the perpetual change of fashions in dress, which is most disadvantageous to the community in general, being only advantageous to a few individuals. And to prevent the evils which arise from dress and fashion, an intire particular national dress is to be introduced over all Sweden, such as was worn two hundred years ago in that country, which resembles the oriental very much, and is highly becoming for a cold climate; but the society *pro patria* there, have but a price of one hundred ducats upon the question, whether more evils are occasioned in a nation by the constant change of dress and fashion, or by introducing a national dress, suitable to the cold climate, such as must of course abolish all extravagancies of dress, and diminish luxury; but must at the same time be most disadvantageous to the manufactories, and tend to a total decay of taste? The answers must be sent to that society before the 24th of January next.

LONDON, *Oct.* 10.

In a conversation a few days since between Charles Fox and a great man in Administration, about imposing new taxes next sessions of Parliament, the former was heard to say, "Let us fleece on, the wool will grow again, for flocks were made for the use of the shepherds."

Oct. 21. A gentleman at Henley, writing to his friend in London, October 14, says, "I cannot help taking notice to you that I dined yesterday with a gentleman, who said he had not travelled so little as 10,000 miles to find the right heir to Mr. Selby's estate, and had at last discovered him to be a person in Aylesbury jail for debt; he had just then releas'd him, and put him in possession of it." [*An estate of* 4000*l. a year must prove a very sprightly alternative for a scurvy durance at Aylesbury.*]

They write from Petersburg, that a considerable number of opulent jews have petitioned her Imperial Majesty for an exclusive charter to form themselves into a company for carrying on a trade by land, by the way of Tartary, to China and the Indies.

By the late improvements made by the Abbey de Terray in the French finances, it is said, they amount to 380 millions per annum; a sum little short of 14 millions English currency, and much superior to the ordinary revenues of any Prince in Christendom, or perhaps in the universe.

Nov. 1. A letter from Hamburgh informs us, that the Czarina either is, or hath been indisposed, and that there is a negociation of great importance on the carpet between the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm.

A letter from Berlin says, "We have a great number of Jesuits flocking to this country; but it has been remarked, that they all come exceedingly bare and poor. We suspect this to be owing to the report which we have heard circulated in several Gazettes, that our King wanted a great number of the Holy Fathers to take refuge in his dominions, and that when his net was full, he would fleece them. It is supposed, that the plundered Jesuits giving credit to this report, have left their effects, &c. believing in more secure ground."

The present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has already acquired the character of being the most active Viceroy which that kingdom has known for many years. but it is also said, that he affects a very haughty behaviour to the people on this side the water; and that this proceeds from a firm confidence in his own abilities.

A few days ago a country gentleman possessed of a small estate, being quite tired of having attended at the levee of a certain great man for several years to no purpose, waited on his Lordship to let him know he would give him no further trouble, as he had just got a place; my Lord shook him by the hand, and told him he was extremely glad of his success, greatly apologizing for not having had it in his power to reward him according to his merit; at the same time enquiring what preferment he had got, on which he replied, in the York machine, my Lord—I secured it yesterday, and shall set off to-morrow morning, your Lordship having entirely cured me of ambition.

Nov. 3. Some letters from Lisbon advise, that the Portugueze Court had ordered two of the most considerable Dutch merchants in that city to retire from thence in four weeks, from the time of the notice being given.

The notable genius of the minister has met with a severe rebuff: The proposed tax on the Irish absentees is inevitably damned; and the fifty thousand pounds addition to the revenue are entirely vanished. The sum, Sir, to be sure was great, and of course flattering. It was the maiden effort of Lord North, and his royal master was well pleased with it. Frequent cabinet councils were held upon the occasion, and the expediency was as repeatedly applauded. At length, Sir, it was resolved to introduce it into the House of Commons the next sessions; and the first Lord of the Treasury, undertook to manage the business; but when the matter was finally settled, and every one at St. James's was vociferous in their plaudits of the minister, behold a spirited remonstrance appeared signed by his grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Lord Shelburne. This formidable triumvirate overthrew the choice plan, and the whole cabinet was in confusion. This remonstrance was followed by a letter, enquiring who the framer of this extraordinary tax was, and strange to tell, *nobody knows*. Lord North, upon his honour, totally disclaims it, and all knowledge of the author, and no one will venture to own it; the tax is, however, dropt, and the above noblemen have triumphed, to the no small mortification of the Treasury Bench.

By the latest accounts from Petersburgh it appears, that the Empress, heartily tired of the state of slavery she finds herself in, from her connections with the two German Courts, is resolved to terminate her disputes amicably with the Porte.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by supporting a steady execution of the laws, and at least a *seeming traite* of candour in administration, has much enhanced the value of his own dignity, which makes him equally respected in private.

They advise from the Hague, that by letters from very good hands in Spain they were assured, that a change in the Spanish Ministry would soon take place.

They write from Brest that nine men of war are ordered to be equipped in all haste there, and several Captains have received orders to repair thither forthwith.

Nov. 4. The Duke of Grafton, it is said, ever since he has been out of office, has applied very closely to the study of the English laws and government, and that now he is a most accomplished statesman; therefore whenever Lord North resigns, he is to succeed him, and will give the public reason to say very different things of him from what they have hitherto said. However strange this may appear we are told 'tis fact.

They write from Madrid, that a discovery has been made of a set of coiners in South-America, who have counterfeited the specie of that country, to the amount of six or eight millons. Several Jesuits are found among them.

The tea tree is become so far naturalized to our climate, that, at the present time, there is one of them in full bloom in the open ground at Mr. Gordon's nursery at Mile-End.

By a private letter from the East-Indies, there is advice, that the Viceroy of Manilla has at present an army, or, more properly, a militia, of well disciplined black troops in Spanish pay, to the amount of 15,000 foot, and 7000 horse.

Sadi Bey Ali, son of the late Bey of Tripoly, is said to be in Holland, and a convert to Christianity. The near view of absolute power will prove his sincerity.

It is said measures will shortly be taken to prevent sheep being marked in any part of the kingdom with tar, a practice which has been long found very prejudicial to wollen manufacture.

Several accounts from Spain inform, that there was never known greater expedition made in the several sea ports of that kingdom, in building new ships and repairing the old ones than at present.

The Prussian Ambassador not meeting with such a satisfactory reception in a late conference as he expected, thought fit to throw out a manace of returning home abruptly; to which he was answered with great indifference, "Sir, you have certainly a right to go when you please, but remember, when once you have set out, you are not to return again."

The favourite son (Mr. Charles Fox) of an almost superannuated nobleman (Lord Holland) is expected to take a new lead in the next session of Parliament. The story circulated is this. Lord Gower, who has long looked with wishing eyes on the first department in the treasury, and was not long ago defeated in an attempt to obtain it, made some overtures to this young gentleman about the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he desired him to consider of, as he might possibly in a short time meet with an offer of that kind; upon which Mr. Fox, as it is said, replied, that he was not used to waste time in considering, when the interest of his country was at stake: whenever his Lordship should succeed in placing himself at the head of that Board, he was ready to accept the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Nov. 5. We have advice from Constantinople, that Hassan Bey, a famous pirate, who had committed divers robberies on the Euxine sea, and had plundered several Turkish vessels, was taken and impaled; he offered six hundred thousand gold chequins for his life.

The Irish absentee bill, though it wore a popular aspect, was yet at bottom one of the most despotic measures ever adopted in a free country. Besides the intention of fining a subject for not residing in some particular part of the British dominions (an idea at which every lover of liberty must revolt) many other consequences, equally slavish, would have resulted from the bill. Dispensations from the Crown would have followed the power of fining absentees. Thus, if Lord Shelburne, or any other Nobleman, had been assessed by the tax at the rate of sixteen hundred or two thousand pounds per ann. he might unquestionably have prevailed upon the Crown to DISPENSE WITH THE PAYMENT OF THE FINE, in consideration of the party's being in office, and therefore obliged to reside in England. But such a dispensation would have been precisely similar to granting the person, in whose favour it was passed, a PENSION, with this difference, that the civil list would not have been encumbered, for the pension would have been paid out of the absentee land-holder's OWN ESTATE. Who, after this, can censure the Premier for being destitute of CUNNING.

The Irish patriots seem preparing to pass a VOTE OF CENSURE on Lord Townshend's Administration. Sir Lucius O'Brien lately moved that "the Accomptant General should prepare and lay "before the House, an account of all the sums "granted by money bills, King's letters, or otherwise, for the improvement of trade, premiums, "and bounties, from March 1762, to March "1767; and from March 1767, to March 1772, "drawing the comparison between the first and "last years, and deducting the expences from the "gross produce of the revenue of each period." Sir Lucius made this motion with a view of comparing the expences of different Administrations.

Sir Lucius also moved, "that the Accomptant "General do lay before the House an account of "the produce of the revenue appropriated for "public service, from March 1772, to March "1767, and then to 1773." The friends of Administration and sycophants of Government, opposed this and Sir Lucius's other motions, but the popular party carried them by a great majority.

The opinion which currently prevails in Ireland, that the House of Commons intend to STIGMATIZE Lord Townshend's administration, by some vote of censure, which might remain on their journals, is confirmed by an expression let fall by the Marquis of Kildare, in the course of a late debate. The Marquis said "that before the sessions end-"ed, and after proper inquiry had been made, "he did not doubt but the house would RESOLVE, "that Lord Townshend had been the greatest ene-"my Ireland ever knew." Sir William Mayne also called for censure upon Lord Townshend's Administration, for he said, "that the noble Lord, "during the whole of his Viceroyship, had made "war against the house, a war against the liber-"ties of the people, and a war against the wel-"fare of the whole nation." And the Marquis of Kildare in another speech said "that "Lord Townshend, not content with squander-"ing the public money, had wantonly sported "with the private property of individuals."

Our letters from various foreign parts inform us, that the Jesuits have every where puzzled their prosecutors and scrutators. It appears that the chief object which incited the branches of the Bourbon family to insist on the Pope's abolition of the Jesuitical society, was in order to finger their treasures; and, now that the point is come to the trial, there is actually little treasure to be found. Some begin to suspect that they were not so rich as was imagined; others, that they have concealed it; and others, perhaps, with better judgment, that the Pope procrastinated their suppression on purpose to give them time to secure their property. If this is true, the Pope, like a true friend, never forsook them, while he could by any means help it.

Nov. 6. A plan is said to have been lately suggested for entirely abolishing the Vice Admiralty Courts in America, and to establish, in the room thereof, offices for the transaction of naval business upon a more general plan.

Nov. 13. The Lords of the Admiralty, it is said have given orders for sixteen sail of the line, compleatly manned and victualled, to be ready to rendezvous at Spithead the 10th of February next.

A few days since, a fair Venus, who had greatly involved herself in debt, and was afraid of an arrest, went to a publick-house not far from Wapping, where she found a smart young sailor, a native of Ireland, to whom she made her addresses. The bargain was agreed on for a suit of new cloaths to go to church in, five guineas, and all the matrimonial expence. A licence was immediately taken out, and they were accordingly married. Jack enjoyed four nights of his sweet Dulcinea, when he went on board, and then took an everlasting farewel; and the Lady then told her creditors they mght sue her husband for payment.

We are authorized to assure the Livery of London, than John Roberts, Esq; of King's arms yard, Coleman-street, intends to offer them his services to succeed the late Sir Robert Ladbroke, as member, if it should appear to be the sense of the Livery, merchants, and traders, at the meeting advertised for to-morrow evening.

The Council which was to be held yesterday at St. James's, is postponed till further notice, on account of the absence of the Ministers.

It is confidently said at the West-end of the town, that the Bishop of Osnaburgh, when of age, is to reside at his Bishoprick; and that either this Prince or the next brother (though all believe the former) will be made Elector of Hanover; which scheme has been long in contemplation with the Ministry; since it is well known, that it is a great encumbrance to the Crown, and has been ever made the pretext of war with our enemies.

The King of Prussia has very lately revived his old claim on the Court of London, viz. of the money due to him at the conclusion of the last peace; and in such terms, that there is not the least doubt of his intentions of appearing before Hanover, next spring, at the head of his troops; which when a patriotic Nobleman heard, he said he did not wonder at it, but was rather surprized he had not done it long ago, as he could not be unacquainted by his Minister at our Court, with the convulsed situation of our affairs, and the feebleness of our Ministry.

Lord Shelburne has been more in town this Summer than almost any other Nobleman, which has caused much speculation at St. James's.

The above Nobleman, 'tis said, has refused joining some others in party to oppose Administration the ensuing session; having for some time past enjoyed the sweets of serenity, and finding it so differently agreeable from what he experienced by employing himself otherwise, that 'tis thought he will endeavour to enjoy his present happiness for the remainder of his life. This proves him to be what the sensible part of the world always thought him, a truly noble, and amiable man.

It was yesterday currently reported that a challenge was given and excepted of between a certain patriot (Mr. Wilkes) and a late Magistrate (Mr. Townshend,) owing to the latter calling the former to an account for the abuse he had thrown on him during his Magistracy.

We hear from creditable authority, that there will be a serious contest for the vacant Representative's seat for London; a late India Director is publicly mentioned as an opponent to the present Mayor, to succeed Sir Robert Ladbroke, as Member of Parliament for this city.

A discovery has lately been made at Paris of a great number of manuscript papers of M. de Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray. This valuable acquisition consists of a translation of six books of Homer's Odyssey, a translation of the chief orations of Demosthenes; great numbers of letters, themes given to the Duke of Burgundy, corrected with his own hand; and Telemachus with several additions and notes that never appeared before.

Letters from Vienna mention, that a number of Christian slaves, redeemed in the years 1771. 1772, and 1773, from Africa, Asia and European Turkey, by the fathers of the Trinity, made their entry into that city on Sunday the 24th ult. They were in number 80 men and two women; after traversing the principal streets they were conducted to an hospital in the suburbs which had been prepared for their reception.

A gentleman of the law in Clement's Inn has undertaken for a wager of 500l. to walk from York to London and back again in the space of six days; the distance is 403 miles. Several thousand pounds are betted, and he sets out on this extraordinary journey on Monday morning next.

An additional gold furnace has lately been put up in the Tower, so that there are now three furnaces at work which melt three courses each, that is, gold sufficient for the coinage of 27,000 guineas daily.

Nov. 15. The Archbishop of Lemburg, Prince Primate of Poland, who lately died at Warsaw, has left his whole fortune, which is very considerable, to his Polish Majesty.

They write from Lisbon, that a Portugueze man of war arrived lately in the Tagus from a cruize, who had, about sixteen leagues off the rock, met an Algerine xebeque, mounting 20 guns; they both at first hoisted English colours, but upon drawing nearer each other, struck them and displayed their proper colours; upon which the Portugueze man of war ran out her lower tier, and poured a broadside into the Algerine, which sunk her, and most of the crew perished.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"The effects of the conduct of the late Viceroy is severely felt by the Earl of Harcourt, who has not yet been able to carry one motion in Parliament: Our patriots are resolved now to teot our wounds to the quick——The most execrable curses are pronounced against Lord Townshend by both parties.—— Our members, notwithstanding the mean opinion you folks at the helm have of them, have some abilities and greater honesty; and we all know what those things will effect. We expect a thorough reformation here, which has been much wanted."

A message to the following effect is said to be in contemplation: *His Majesty finds it necessary to observe how great licenee is taken in publishing false and scandalous libels, such as are a reproach to any government. This evil seems to be too strong for the laws now in force. It is, therefore, recommended to you to find a remedy equal to the mischief.*

Sir Charles Knowles, it is said, will return the ensuing spring, should a peace, as is generally expected, take place between the Turks and Russians.

Saturday morning a private Board was held at Lord Sandwich's house in the Admiralty, at the breaking up of which a packet was sent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded with all speed to the British Admiral in the Mediterranean.

They write from Dublin, that an act is intended to be passed this session, laying a heavy penalty on Irish artificers going into foreign service, and on those who engage them.

In consequence of orders from the War-Office for the augmenting his Majesty's marines to fifty-six men in each company, several recruiting parties are gone in different parts of the country for that purpose.

A gentleman lately arrived from Morlaix, in France, informs us, that while he was at that place he conversed with several English ship-carpenters, every one of whom told him they had double wages paid them to what they had received when in the English dock-yards, and that there was a great demand for ship-carpenters; such encouragement given by the enemies of Great-Britain, ought to awaken the attention of those in power.

A letter from Constantinople says, that on Sept. 7, two Tartars arrived there by way of couriers, from the army of the Grand Vizier, whose dispatches are yet unknown; but as they were invested with the sword palice, or caftan, it is supposed that their message was of great importance: The Divan instantly assembled with all the Ministers of state, the chiefs of the military, and the Grand Seignior personally presided; they assembled two successive days, by which circumstance the people there judged that the peace was near at hand, and that it was the subject of their deliberations.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 11.

"Sir Edward Hughes arrived here from London, and will sail for the East-Indies the first fair wind, in the Salisbury of 50 guns, with the Seahorse of 10 guns. They have been ready some time. We have had the longest course of westerly winds, and the most rain that has been remembered for many years."

Nov. 16. Three councils have been held within this fortnight on the affairs of Ireland: and we hear that the meeting at St. James's on Wednesday next is on the same occasion.

It is said that a patriotic gentleman has received a letter within these few days of a very extraordinary nature, from a lady of great fortune and character.

A correspondent says, that if the actual state of the nation be but considered with a dispassionate eye, and with an equal disdain of court-servility, and of party-spirit, the following conclusion can hardly not be drawn; to wit, that the British annals do not afford a conjuncture more pregnant than the present one with an indispensable necessity for recourse to Parliament, if that body is not reduced to a mere shadowy, unsubstantial form. The critical situation of things on the continent: the attention due to Ireland; the tender consideration of our colonies; the fluctuating of the public credit; the danger of depopulation; a re-inspection into a castle in the air, which, for a strong hold of the Mogul empire has been built in that field of wind; with a number of other points remaining to be adjusted and settled for the safety and satisfaction of the people of this country; all these one would naturally imagine form such a mass of Parliamentary business, and so brookless of delay, as must fix on an adjournment, at *this* time, a note of even a treasonable negligence or omission. But no. However manifestly there be an accumulation of affairs, great and important enough to command an uninterupted session to commence from this instant and continue to Midsummer that is to say, if a due digestion of them was to take place, instead of the usual crude, superficial, slovenly manner of treating them; there are who DARE talk of putting off the session to a distant day as of a measure long resolved on. As such a measure then is flagrantly opposite to every idea of common justice to the people, and consequently to sound policy, the odds are a thousand to one that the report is true. Be it so. There is one consolation however remains to this unfortunate country, that since the activity of a dead majority is either destroyed by an effeminate indolence, a rotten acquiescence, or ingrossed by selfishness and by objects full as foreign to this nation as to that of Monopotapa, a Parliament not sitting, nor doing any thing, must be still preferable to a Parliament that, when sitting, is forever doing something infinitely worse than nothing.

A Privy Council is to meet to-morrow at St. James's, for limiting the further time for the prorogation of Parliament; after which it is expected a proclamation will be issued out.

The Lively man of war, from Boston, is arrived at Portsmouth.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 13.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 9, 1773.

"You may depend upon the truth of what I shall write you on public affairs, as I have the most certain information and knowledge of all the secret and principal springs of motion in the government.

"I am amazed, and mortified beyond measure, to find the virtue, wisdom, generosity and greatness, that used to distinguish the British nation, sunk into their opposite vices. The public taste seems to be depraved, and the powers of reasoning and just reflection to be lost in dissipation. Matters of the highest importance, on which the welfare, and even the very existence of the British empire depends, are treated as idle whimsies, scarce deserving a serious thought; while the most contemptible trifles, and pernicious extravagancies, are the principal objects of general attention and pursuit. Never did passion run higher for high titles, wealth and power. So passionately are these desired, that to procure them nothing is thought too difficult, too dangerous, too base, too dishoneſt, or too cruel: But they are not desired for good, but evil purposes. Riches are not desired to relieve the distressed, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the prisoners; to encourage industry, to free worthy persons from those accidental embarrassments that too frequently make their lives unhappy, and deprive their families and country of their usefulness; to promote schemes for the aggrandizement of their country by the noblest of all charities, the freedom and happiness of its inhabitants—A happiness arising from conscious integrity, and a comfortable subsistance on the fruits of their industry. High titles are not desired as affording opportunities for public service, as incentives to noble actions, and giving them weight and efficacy; nor is power coveted for the protection of virtue and innocence, to punish bold offenders, to rescue the weak from oppression and wrong, nor for any purposes of benevolence, either public or private. Riches are now chiefly desired for the indulgence of pride, luxury and sensuality; to be spent on stately houses, costly furniture, equipages and dress; numerous servants, extravagant feasts, and diversions, lewdness, gluttony, drunkenness, and every vice to which depraved appetite can stimulate: Greatness and power are chiefly now sought after as the means of pursuing a course of vice and dissipation, without restraint or fear of punishment, to support a plan of proceeding agreeable to the prevailing taste and principles of the times, our dearest rights seem to be the devoted sacrifice, and continual incroachments are made upon the English constitution, which unless prevented by the virtue and resolution of the Americans, is in danger of being entirely broken and destroyed.

"At the same time that the public expences have been increased beyond all bounds, numerous sources from which the national wealth used to flow in, have been by most incomprehensible policy, cut off and destroyed. The effects begin to be felt severely. The managers are at their wits end, for money to support their numerous tribe of dependents, and procure a majority of fit members to enslave their constituents, and vote away the liberty and property of their country.

"Having drained all the sources of the revenue in England, the scheme was formed to recruit the funds from America, and the article of the East-India Company's Tea, was thought extremely proper to begin the experiment. For this purpose it was, that the duty on that article was reserved, and indeed that it was made lower than at first, whereby it might have the better chance to escape opposition; but if by the reception of it, the right of taxation should be admitted, as soon as the colonies become familiarized to it, I can, from the best authority assure you, that the design is gradually to raise the duties, and extend them to every article of your commerce, and of the necessaries of life, till you shall be taxed as much as the people are in England."

Jan. 17. A great Indian Chief called Hayoshota, arrived at Johnston-Hall the 3d instant, with many other Indians, from the Ohio, having matters of great importance to communicate to Sir William, who is ever ready to hear and assist those in distress,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM TRYON, ESQ;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the Council of the Province of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council for the Province of New-York, return your Excellency our thanks for your speech.

Animated by the sincerest affection for your Excellency, and feeling ourselves interested in the felicity of your family, we find it difficult to express either our affliction for the heavy losses you sustained by the late fire, or our gratitude to God for mingling so much mercy in that alarming dispensation of his Providence.

In the review of the events of that tragical night, we cannot call to remembrance those critical and distressing moments, when you and your whole family were nearly incirçled by the devouring flames, without anguish and horror: And acknowledging this signal deliverance to be a most gracious act of the divine benignity to the PROVINCE in general, we humbly and heartily join with your Excellency, in the devoutest oblations of thanksgiving and praise.

An uncertainty of jurisdiction being inevitably productive of discord and violence, and involving the inhabitants of the contested districts in all the numberless and complicated miseries of a lawless state, with pleasure we bear testimony to your zeal and assiduity, in pursuing the great and necessary object of ascertaining the boundaries of the Province; and we hope your unwearied endeavours in that laudable service, will be crowned with the desired success.

It is nevertheless with no small degree of anxiety, that we are taught to consider your attendance in England, as requisite to the re-establishment of peace in that corner of the Colony, which has been for so many years past disquieted by unjustifiable claims under the Province of New-Hampshire.

Important as the end is of vindicating the authority of the laws, long prostrated by the licentious excesses of a confederacy of insurgents, who, equally daring and cruel, have spread terror and desolation through a fertile and extensive territory, clearly within the ancient grant of this Colony, solemnly adjudged to be a part of it by the Royal decision, and afterwards graciously distributed as a reward to the brave officers and soldiers, by whom this country was rescued from the incursions of the enemy; and tho' we have also the firmest reliance on your friendly representations to our most gracious Sovereign, yet we cannot help anticipating the moment of your departure as an unfortunate event to the Colony.

Happy under an administration mild, active, generous and just, OUR loss, Sir, is certain, even tho' you lay down the Reins of Government only for a season; and as your return must, from the vicissitude of human affairs, be precarious at best, permit us to say, that we yield to your voyage with a very painful reluctance.

In gratitude to your Excellency, for your benevolent engagements to promote the interest, reputation and happiness of the Colony, you may rely with the most assured confidence, upon our cheerful concurrence, in every measure, advancive of his Majesty's service, the honour of your Government, the prosperity of your family, and the felicity of a people undoubtedly disposed to give you the most incontestible marks of their sympathy and affection.

Council Chamber, New-York, 13th Jan. 1774.

By Order of the Council,
JOHN WATTS, Speaker.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my very sincere and cordial thanks for your affectionate and loyal address; and the sympathetic part you generously take in a late tragical event, greatly alleviate my affliction on that occasion.

While I acknowledge the real satisfaction I experience from the highly honourable testimony you bear to my administration, candour and truth oblige me to say, that much of the honour and success of my Government is due to the wisdom of your counsel and advice.

The liberal aid of your abilities in the arduous affairs of my exalted station,---the affection you profess for me,---the interest you feel for the prosperity of my family,---the friendly manner in which you mention my approaching departure, with your readiness to promote his Majesty's service and the felicity of his people, all swell my breast with a generous glow of gratitude, and entitle you to my lasting esteem and regard.

WM. TRYON.

New-York, 15th Jan. 1774.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 24.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE distresses of the inhabitants of the county of Northumberland expressed in their Petition, which will be delivered to you by the Secretary, appear to be of a very alarming nature, and justly to call for the particular attention of this government.

The insolent outrages of a set of men, who have long bid defiance to the laws of the country, and have afforded protection to offenders of the most heinous kind, ought not certainly in a well regulated society to be suffered to pass with impunity; but when these men embody themselves, sally forth with arms in their hands, and in a warlike manner attempt to dispossess the peaceable inhabitants of a county lately laid out, and established by act of Assembly within the known bounds of the province; it is a procedure of so dangerous a tendency, as not only to threaten the destruction of that infant county, but strikes at the peace of the whole province.

I think it, therefore, incumbent on me, gentlemen, to recommend this matter to your most serious consideration, and to request you will fall upon such measures as will strengthen the hands of government in this extraordinary and alarming occasion, repel the violence of these lawless intruders, and afford the Petitioners that immediate protection and relief which their necessities and situation require.

JOHN PENN.

December 14th, 1773.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOR,

WE have taken into our serious consideration your Message of the 14th ult. and the Petition from the inhabitants of Northumberland County, with the papers respecting the claim of Connecticut government to a part of Pennsylvania; and as we esteem a due obedience to the laws and the preservation of the public peace, to be of the first moment to the happiness and welfare of the people, we heartily concur in sentiments with your Honor, that the violent outrages committed within the known limits of this province by the emigrants from the colony of Connecticut, and the protection they have given to the most attrocious offenders, in open defiance of the laws of the country, call for the particular attention of government.

Since we find, from repeated experience, that the mild laws of this province have proved ineffectual to restrain these lawless disturbers of the

peace within any bounds, we have thought it neceſſary to prepare andpaſs a bill with more ſevere penalties, which we hope will in future deter them from the execution of their unwarrantable deſigns and reſtore the public tranquility.

The hands of government being thus ſtrengthened, we have no doubt but your Honor will purſue the proper meaſures to effect ſo deſirable a purpoſe; and yet, that we may not ſeem deficient in our duty, on ſo extraordinary and alarming an occaſion, which portends the greateſt miſchiefs to the province, and that thoſe ill diſpoſed people may know that they are acting in oppoſition to the weight of the whole government, we cannot avoid ſhewing our juſt abhorrence of their conduct, by moſt earneſtly entreating your Honor to give ſpecial directions to the Magiſtracy, Sheriffs and other Officers concerned in the adminiſtration of juſtice, to be vigilant and active in the diſcharge of their duty within their reſpective juriſdictions, and to exert themſelves in ſuppreſſing all acts of violence, and every illegal attempt to diſpoſſeſs the peaceable inhabitants of this province, by putting the laws in ſtrict execution.

From the papers communicated by the Secretary we are ſorry to find the government of Connecticut has given countenance to the lawleſs poſſeſſion of theſe emigrants, by reſolving to proſecute a claim not only to lands they have lately ſeated themſelves on, but to a great part of the province. We do not mean, nor is it our duty to decide on the merits of the diſpute between them and the Proprietaries. And yet we cannot help thinking it very extraordinary that after a total ſilence with reſpect to any claim, the moſt perfect acquieſcence with the ſettlements made under the royal grant of this province for the ſpace of near a century, and their late refuſal, when called on by his Majeſty in Council, to proſecute ſuch claim if any they had, we ſhould now find them, of a ſudden, adopting ſo contrary a meaſure. But what appears to us ſtill more extraordinary, is their declining, in their late negociations with your Honor, after they have aſſumed the claim, to proſecute it on the merits before his Majeſty in Council, the only proper judicature where this unhappy controverſy can be decided, as this conduct carries with it the appearance of a deſign to delay a matter, of which the peace and tranquility of both colonies require an immediate determination, if not to continue their unjuſtifiable proceedings in ſupport of their claim.

To prevent the miſchievous effects of this unkind and unneighbourly diſpoſition in the government of Connecticut, we beg leave earneſtly to requeſt that your Honor will purſue every effectual meaſure to call the claimants before his Majeſty in Council, and to bring their claim to an immediate deciſion.

Signed by order of the Houſe.
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*
January 18th, 1774.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

As I obſerved a production of one of your female readers in the Packet of the 27th ult. I beg you will be kind enough to give the following a place in your next.

The END *of the* CHASE.

To the Author of the DEATH *of the* FOX.

Ye who amid this feveriſh world would wear
A body free of pain, of cares a mind;
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
Go climb the mountain; from th' etherial ſource
Imbibe the recent gale. The chearful morn
Beams o'er the hills; go, mount th' exulting ſteed,
Already, ſee, the deep-mouth'd beagles catch
The tainted mazes; and, on eager ſport
Intent, with emulous impatience try
Each doubtful tract. Or if a nobler prey
Delight you more, go chaſe the deſperate deer;
And thro' its deepeſt ſolitudes awake
The vocal foreſt with the jovial horn.

ARMSTRONG *on* HEALTH.

THE ſun appears: The jovial crew
Hygeia! in thy ſearch purſue—
The ſportſman *Armſtrong* leads the van,
And views the HUNTER in the MAN!

Madam, your meaning's too ſevere
But you are ſomething wrong I fear.—
Judicious folks, Phyſicians wiſe,
Extol the morning exerciſe—
Pronounce a chaſe, at break of day,
To ſtir the blood, and view the prey,
To be of more concern in health
Than midnight labours—Thoughts on wealth.

When rouſ'd by all the pleaſing ſounds
Of early horn, and ſhouts of hounds,
The jovial band their ſport purſue
Enraptur'd as the fox they view,
With ſuch a joy, unknown to art,
As cordials never *can* impart;
They fear no ſickneſs, know no pain,
And *leap* from age to youth again.

Will not the mournful hen-rooſt ſay
One fox can eat a hen per day,
Perhaps the fineſt on the farm—
Say, Madam, can a fox do harm?

But well their labour is repaid
When nature gives, their chaſe, her aid.
"A gallant act I'm ſure is here,
"And" pamper'd mortals "ought to fear"—
By riding o'er hills, dales, and rocks,
They *find* their health, tho' *ſeek* a Fox.

ACTÆON.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Patty and Polly, R. Hardie, Liſbon.
Schooner Sally, O. Eve, Honduras.

CLEARED.

NONE.

***RYAN's incomparable worm-deſtroying SUGAR PLUMBS, to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

ROME, *October* 18.

A PETITION was dropped in the Penitentiary's office by a gentlewoman unknown, wherein ſhe deſires abſolution for her education of a daughter of her's, whom ſhe brought up in all reſpects like a ſon, ſent her to the univerſity, and procured her preferment in the church. This affair is much talked of, and in many companies has revived the ſtory of Pope Joan.

Warſaw, Oct. 26. His Poliſh Majeſty has ordered a monument to immortalize the memory of H. Butzar the Huſſar, who loſt his life in defending the King againſt the regicides, and was the means of ſaving the King's life. The monument is to be of fine marble, on its head the effigy of the deceaſed, with an inſcription in the Poliſh language to the following purport: "Here reſts the body of H. Butzar, who died in the defence of King Staniſlaus Auguſtus. The curſed arrows which were thrown by the infamous and wretched regicides on the 3d of November 1771, to pierce the heart of the King, he with pleaſure received in his own breaſt; of the ſame wounds he died a moſt glorious death! For the welfare of his mother country, and for the life of his Prince. His King laments in his death the loſs of ſo loyal and ſo faithful a ſubject, and to immortalize this noble deed, he erected this monument as an inſtance of morality and virtue down to the lateſt poſterity, and likewiſe to the fame and honour of the deceaſed."

LONDON, *Nov.* 1.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Sept. 20.

"By a French Gentleman juſt arrived here from Mequinez, we learn the following account of the rebellion which the eldeſt ſon of the Emperor of Morocco had ſpirited up againſt his father. The Prince was at one time the favourite of the old Monarch, and having been educated under ſome white eunuchs in the Seraglio, gained a much greater inſight into literature, and the uſeful arts, than the Eaſtern Princes generally do. He was always remarkably fond of military diſcipline, and much endeared himſelf to all the troops, eſpecially to the Black cavalry, which body has been the only one the Emperors of Morocco have placed any dependance upon ſince thoſe of the Negroe family have been on the throne. With the aſſiſtance of this body, he formed a deſign of dethroning his father, and uſurping the throne. Accordingly, he gave out a report, that the Emperor's affections were eſtranged from him by inſiduous arts, and that his Imperial Majeſty meant to impriſon him, and put out his eyes (a barbarous cuſtom practiſed in the Eaſtern Courts) in order to advance a younger ſon. Under this pretence the Prince fled the Court of Mequinez, and repaired to the city of Fez, where he put himſelf at the head of his Black troops, took poſſeſſion of the city, and was proclaimed Emperor. His father, who was informed of his ſon's intention, had collected a large army, with which he met the rebels on a plain, as they were advancing towards Mequinez, when a general engagement enſued, and was fought a long time with great obſtinacy; but near four thouſand of the rebels going over to the old Emperor, turned the day in his favour, and the young Prince, with a ſmall body, fled back to Fez. The Emperor proceeded in triumph back to Mequinez."

Nov. 13. Advice is received that a large French man of war, and two ſhips laden with ſtores for the uſe of the Turks, were all loſt in a violent ſtorm in the ſtraits of the Dardanelles the 24th of September, and that moſt of the crews periſhed.

In the courſe of laſt ſummer all the forts on the coaſt of Africa have been ſurveyed by two engineers, the ſtate and condition of which have been laid before the proper officers.

Offers have been made to his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire to take a part in Adminiſtration; to which, it is ſaid, he replied, "He could not offer ſo groſs an indignity to the memory of his father."

Wagers are now taken up, with conſiderable odds, that no Ambaſſador whatſoever will viſit England from the Spaniſh Court between this and the diſſolution of the Parliament.

A petition from Ireland, of an extraordinary nature, is ſaid to be under the inſpection of an eminent lawyer, to avoid giving any offence.

Letters received on Tueſday from Madrid declare, that his Catholic Majeſty was determined to perſevere in the ſitting out his armament, and that his intentions appear hoſtile.

Arbitrary as the King of Pruſſia may be thought to reign, certain it is that he is fearful of putting any thing into execution contrary to the opinion of his Miniſters and Counſellors: As a proof of this ever ſince the cloſe of our laſt war he has been forming ſome ſcheme or other to compel England to diſcharge the arrears he ſays are due to him; but never could get the concurrence of thoſe about him. Now, it ſeems, he is bent upon ſeizing Hanover at all events, having by ſome ſtratagem artfully drawn from his Miniſters their conſent.

We have received very authentic intelligence that the French have actually at this time in commiſſion ſixty men of war, two thirds of which are of the line.

One Mr. Fabrigas, a reſident in Minorca, on account of ſome very heavy oppreſſions from General Moſtyn, his Majeſty's Governor of that iſland, laſt ſummer, brought an action againſt that officer. The cauſe was tried before Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, and a verdict of three thouſand pounds damages was found for the plaintiff; afterwards the defendant's council moved the Court for a new trial, which occaſioned the Governor to be ſummoned before a very awful tribunal, where the following particulars occurred:

One day laſt week a command was ſent to the culprit to attend immediately at Kew, his Majeſty having buſineſs with him of the utmoſt importance. This command was immediately obeyed, and on the miniſterial officer's arrival, he was introduced into the royal cloſet, where he found Lord North and Lord Mansfield, who had likewiſe received particular meſſages to attend, but were entirely ignorant of the buſineſs on which they were ſummoned, until the entrance of the Viceroy gave immediate intimation to the noblemen, that it was on his account. The Great Perſonage ſoon appeared, and confirmed this opinion, by addreſſing himſelf to Lord Mansfield in the following manner:

"It is from you, my Lord, that we expect a clear account of the heavy charge brought lately againſt this gentleman, in one of our courts of juſtice; the relations already given us have been ſo partially coloured, and ſo indiſtinctively confuſed, that we muſt rely on the implicit truth of your recital, as the only means of inveſtigating to our own ſatisfaction, a matter that ſo nearly affects ourſelves, and the ſafety of our ſubjects in foreign governments. We have, my Lord, (addreſſing himſelf to Lord North) deſired your attendance, not alone to have the benefit of your advice, but to ſhew you that we will not in the leaſt encourage or ſupport any man, who, truſted with our delegated authority, ſhall uſe it to the worſt of purpoſes, that of oppreſſing his fellow ſubjects. And you, Sir, (ſpeaking to the Viceroy) we thought proper to command your attendance, to hear our ſincere opinion of your conduct, and to convince you, that all reliance upon our protection, aſſiſtance, or future favour is vain, if we find you have merited, by oppreſſion and injuſtice, the ſtigma which has been thrown on your character." Lord Mansfield then entered into a minute detail of the circumſtances, but eloquently palliated the moſt flagrant; he recited the provocations given to the Viceroy, in a ſtile that ſet them on a level with the moſt provoking injuries to his perſon and government; in which colourings he was more than once interrupted by Lord North, which ſet them in their true light.—When his Lordſhip had finiſhed, the King demanded his poſitive and real opinion, whether the verdict given was juſt and adequate? To this plain demand, enforced by a determinate voice and accent the equivocating P— was obliged to give an affirmative reply. Lord North was then aſked his opinion, who replied, that he had not the leaſt doubt of the juſtneſs of the verdict; that the tyranny and cruelty of the Viceroy were but too palpable; though it muſt be confeſſed, ſome provocations were given, yet his conduct was notoriouſly illegal and oppreſſive." "I am afraid (continued his Lordſhip) the gentleman's high opinion of military government betrayed him into this moſt flagrant violation of the civil power, and as to the verdict being adequate, the injuiries ſuſtained by the ſufferer, no doubt, determined the jury to fix it; yet the Viceroy's delinquency being clearly proved, the ſum given was a very inadequate puniſhment." His Majeſty thanked his Lordſhip for his ſincerity, and the honeſty of his opinion; and then, turning to the Viceroy, told him, that he was at liberty to offer any thing in his own defence. On which permiſſion he gave a very ſtrict account of every tranſaction and laborioufly endeavoured to gloſs over each circumſtance. When he had ended, his Majeſty ſpoke to him as follows: "You will perhaps think, Sir, that our interference is unneceſſary; but when you reflect that the power you had, and uſed, we muſt ſay ſo ſhamefully, originated from us, you muſt allow our clear right to ſee ſuch abuſes rectified, ſuch proceedings ſtopt. The laws of your country have in ſome meaſure puniſhed you; but do not tempt them too far; you may avail yourſelf of theſe delays, which, though the plague of individuals, are the ſafety of the laws; but be aſſured, that our aſſiſtance ſhall be expected in vain. Our continuance in favour, or not, a future time ſhall inform you." His Majeſty then retired, and the conference broke up.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 20.

On Saturday, at 4 oclock in the morning, the brig Nancy, George Smith, commander, with equal prudence and precipitation, took her departure for Charleſtown, South-Carolina; the Captain being apprehenſive that the juſtice of this country would bring him to condign puniſhment, on account of his inhuman behaviour to near 300 Scotch Highlanders, who were ſo unfortunate as to be paſſengers in this little veſſel, and treated with ſuch an exceſs of cruelty as to occaſion the death of one third of their number. [*The particulars of this affair came to hand too late for this paper.*]

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At NINE o'clock, will begin the SALE of a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

AT

JAMES LOUGHEAD's VENDUE,

The upper end of SECOND-STREET;

In which aſſortment are,

ABOUT 150 pieces of 7-8, yard wide, yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; betwixt 75 and 100 dozen of mens, womens, boys and girls worſted hoſe; worſted gloves and mitts; leather ditto; ſhalloons, durants, tammies, camblettees, ſewing ſilks, coloured threads, gilt buttons, gold and ſilver baſket worked ditto, with a variety of other things too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. The ſaid LOUGHEAD holds a vendue every Tueſday morning (unleſs prevented by unforeſeen accidents) where thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands in that way, will meet with his beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction; and if money is wanted on the goods, it will be advanced, as per agreement, on the depoſiting of them at his Vendue-Store, where conſtant attendance is given.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Alſo, a quantity of

WRITING PAPER.

WANTED,

A GENTEEL eaſy going pacing HORSE, for which FIFTY POUNDS will be given, if he ſuits. Any perſon having ſuch a horſe to diſpoſe of, pleaſe to apply to JOHN HALES, at his livery ſtables in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-Market.

KEYSER's GENUINE PILLS,

At 10*ſ.* 20*ſ.* and 40*ſ.* a box, with full directions,

TO BE SOLD BY

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his Picture, Jewellery and Dry-Goods Shop, the ſecond door above the Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet.

*** Be particular in your enquiry.

Good allowance is made to people who ſell again.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

WAS broke open on the night of the 17th inſtant (January) between the hours of ſeven and eleven o'clock, the ſubſcriber's STORE in Second-ſtreet, and robbed of fourteen pieces of fine yard-wide Iriſh Holland, numbered from 10 to 15; and ſix black ſilk breeches pieces. I do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY POUNDS for the goods, or a proportionable ſum for any quantity recovered, and TEN POUNDS for the thief or thieves, paid on conviction.

BENJAMIN DEAN.

N. B. It is requeſted, that all maſters of paſſage boats, or land ſtages, will examine all ſuſpicious perſons that may come under their notice.

TO BE SOLD,

A BAY PONEY, ſix years old, fit for a little boy. Enquire of the printer.

January 24, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE drawing of the Third Claſs of PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for Norrington Preſbyterian and Whitpain Dutch Lutheran Churches, the Newark Academy, &c. will poſitively begin on Wedneſday the ninth of February next. There remain a few tickets to be diſpoſed of.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, ſeventeen years old, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, is remarkably healthy, ſtrong and lively, and would ſuit the country or town; ſhe can do all ſorts of houſe work, and might ſoon be made a good cook. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

January 18, 1774.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS ARENT SCHUYLER, owner of the land on the eaſt ſide of Aſſeſſiunk Creek, hath ſignified his willingneſs for the erecting a bridge over ſaid creek, from Broad-ſtreet, near the Barracks, in the city of Burlington: And as the erecting ſaid bridge will be of public utility, Theſe are therefore to give notice, that application will be made to the Legiſlature of the province of New-Jerſey for that purpoſe, at their ſitting in February next.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 18th of January inſtant, near Glouceſter Point, a dark brown HORSE, nine years old, about twelve hands high, a bit cut off his right ear, has four or five ſaddle marks, and a ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALANTINE HEIGHT,

Living in the NECK.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and entered on immediately,

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour: Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With ſaid mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling-houſe, Coopers ſhop, and ſtables; alſo, a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the above mentioned mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the eſtate
JOHN MORTON, } of Samuel Morton.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1774.

THE famous DOCTOR ADAMS, Oculiſt, Auricular, &c. late of EUROPE, takes this method of acquainting the ladies and gentlemen, and the public in general, that he has lately arrived in this city—That he cures the moſt inveterate ſcurvy, either in the gums or any part of the body (which is the ſource of many diſtempers) in the mildeſt, ſafeſt and ſpeedieſt manner, without confinement or loſs of buſineſs: In like manner the King's evil; cancers in women's breaſts, or any part of the body; leproſies; ringworms, or carbuncles in the face; fiſtulas; old, malignant, or fiſtulas ulcers in the legs, or any other part; fevers, epidemick or intercurrent; quotidian, tertian, or quartan agues, which he effectually cures in ſix days at fartheſt; tympany, or watry dropſies, without operation; dyſenteries; inflammations of the bowels, or fluxes of any kind; rheumatic pains in any part of the body; aſthmas, or conſumptions, if applied to in time; all diſtempers in the eyes, either pearls, films, rheums, or dull ſight, without operation or ſenſible pain; deafneſs, if even confirmed; the gravel; flat or round worms in young or old, &c. He cures the Venereal diſeaſe in all its ſtages, in a few days, with the ſafeſt and mildeſt medicines, and with the utmoſt ſecrecy, without confinement or loſs of buſineſs. Seafaring men can be ſupplied with ſafe medicines to uſe on board, with all neceſſary directions, on the moſt reaſonable terms. The Doctor thinks it improper to enlarge on his abilities, which he refers to time and experience, but as a convincing proof of it, and for the public benefit, he will require neither fee or reward for any external diſtemper (within a mile of the city) till the cure is perfected. He has not been a month in this city, and ſince his arrival he has cured ſeveral perſons, one afflicted with a fever and pains in the limbs, another with the ſcurvy, another with the rheumatiſm, loſs of appetite, pain in the ſtomach, and continual vomiting, and another of the venereal diſeaſe, who has been under cure theſe nine months, without relief, but has now been effectually cured in ten days, and the whole time expoſed to the inclemency of the weather; theſe cures can be proved by the perſons afflicted, if required. The poor, by bringing a good recommendation, will be cured gratis. Application to be made to the Doctor, at his lodgings at Charles Maiſe's, ſhop keeper, in Second-ſtreet a little below the New Market, where he will give due attendance from eight o'clock in the morning to ſix in the afternoon. All letters from the country, poſt paid, ſhall be duly anſwered. Ladies and gentlemen waited on at the ſhorteſt notice.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday the 24th day of January inſt. at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe; a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 17 feet 6 inches, and in length 200 feet, bounded ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of John Kaign, eaſtward by a lot late of Francis Hardin, northward by ground now or late of Joſeph James, and weſtward with Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a ground rent of twenty ſhillings ſterling per annum, late the eſtate of John Morton, ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue on TUESDAY the 25th day of January (inſt) at the London Coffee-Houſe, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain diſtillery, with the appurtenances and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, 83 feet, and on Fifth-ſtreet 40 feet, bounded by ground of Garret Grim, Plunket Fleeſon and others, ſubject to a ground rent of £20 Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of WILLIAM HORNBY; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on THURSDAY the 27th day of January inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Riddle, on Paſſyunk Road, near the new playhouſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, two certain frame meſſuages or tenements and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, and nearly oppoſite the ſaid Riddle's; one of them containing in front on Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in depth on the ſouth ſide, 172 feet, and on the north ſide, 179 feet, bounded by ground of Richard Famar, and the lot herein after mentioned and deſcribed; ſubject to a ground rent of £3 Pennſylvania currency.——The other of them containing in front on Paſſyunk Road aforeſaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 170 feet, bounded by ground of John Philip Mertz and the above deſcribed lot; ſubject to a ground rent of £3 Pennſylvania currency; late the eſtate of JOHN CAMPBELL, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Thurſday the third day of February next, at the houſe of George Sellers in Third-ſtreet, at four o'clock in the evening; a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Cherry-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid Cherry-ſtreet 18 feet, and in length or depth 142 feet, bounded by ground of Thomas Pearl and others—ſubject to a ground rent of————ſterling per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Johnſton, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the fifth day of February next, at the houſe of Thomas Oliver, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a certain frame meſſuage and carpenters ſhop, and lot of ground, ſituate on Crab and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Crab ſtreet aforeſaid about 40 feet, and in length on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid about 70 feet, bounded by ground of Richard Newton and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. currency per annum; late the eſtate of JOHN DARBY; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the eighth day of February next, at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, near Vine-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two three ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements and lots of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole about 34 feet, and extending in depth as far as the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, bounded by ground of Iſrael Pemberton and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of JESSE WILLIAMSON; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the ninth day of February next, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Chriſtian-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole 36 feet, and in depth about 65 feet, bounded by ground of Joſeph Wharton and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of JOHN HADLEY; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the diſtrict of Southwark, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named LAUGHLIN M'NEIL, about five feet ſix inches high, ſlender made, thin viſage, much pock marked, has a down look, and wears his own lightiſh coloured hair; had on and took with him, a light mixed cloth jacket, lined with red, with white metal buttons, a light cloth under jacket, one pair of leather breeches and one pair of fuſtian ditto, good ſhoes, with a pair of plain copper coloured buckles, good beaver hat, one pair of light coloured ribbed ſtockings and one pair of blue ditto, one white and one check ſhirt, and two ſilk handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CLIFFTON.

GEORGE DAVIS,

Hath received per the laſt veſſels from Europe,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore the ſouth-eaſt corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on the firſt day of March next,

A MESSUAGE and ſeventy acres of cleared LAND, twenty-five of which are excellent meadow. The upland part is in good condition; thereon is an orchard of young bearing fruit trees, a barn with barracks ſufficient to contain 50 tons of hay, under which is ſtabling for cows and horſes: The whole under good fence and divided into lots of ſix to twelve acres, well watered. The above farm is ſituate near Kenſington, in Richmond diſtrict, bounded by the river Delaware, two miles and an half from Philadelphia. The ſoil is of the beſt kind for gardening, and very valuable to one who will attend the market with milk and garden truck. The terms on which it will be let may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia. No one need apply who will not keep a good ſtock of horned cattle on it.

JOHN GIBSON.

Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, N. Jerſey.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of December, 1773, a certain DAVID CARMACK, a young looking man, with black hair; had on a lightiſh coloured wrap-raſcal, and had a change of other cloaths. Whoever takes him up and brings him to us, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that we may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, and
MOSES CLAYTON, Conſtables.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 26th of December laſt, from on board the ſhip Betſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MAGEE, of a fair complexion, about five feet ſeven inches high, a bricklayer or ſtone maſon by trade, and took his trowel with him; had on when he went away, an old maccaroni beaver hat, a wig with one buckle in it, an old brown coat and waiſtcoat, one white ſhirt, an old pair of calf-ſkin breeches, an old pair of ribbed worſted ſtockings, a pair of white thread ditto, and an old pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid MAGEE, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CARSON.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from the Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter, on the 11th day of this inſt. (December) a certain WILLIAM WOODCOCK, a taylor by trade; he is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, flattiſh noſe, has loſt his upper fore teeth, ſtoops much in his walk, talks much of his wreſtling by the back, and is ſomewhat bald on his head: Had on when he went away, an old coat that is turned of a dirty colour, a light cloth coloured jacket, check or white ſhirt, cloth breeches of a browniſh colour, blue yarn ſtockings, braſs buckles, half worn ſhoes, and a good beaver hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid WILLIAM WOODCOCK (if in Penſylvania) ſhall receive the above reward on delivering him in Glouceſter gaol; if in any other government, (New-Jerſey excepted) a reward of FIVE POUNDS on delivering him in the gaol aforeſaid, to be paid by THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1772.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS who have any lands to diſpoſe of, or debts remaining due and owing to them within the colony and dominion of Virginia, will be put into the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious method of procuring purchaſers, or payments of their ſeveral debts, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Attorney at Law, at his houſe in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet. Mr. MAGILL is well acquainted with many gentlemen of eminence in the law in different parts of the ſaid colony, having himſelf been a practitioner thereof for theſe five years laſt paſt, within the ſame.

THE Partnerſhip of LENNOX AND TURNBULL having expired the firſt of Auguſt laſt, all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to pay off their reſpective accounts immediately.

And all perſons indebted to SOMERVELL AND NOBLE, by bond, note or open account, are likewiſe requeſted to pay off the ſame to their attorney, HUGH LENNOX, who has *orders*, in caſe of non-compliance with this notice, to put them in ſuit without loſs of time.

GRACE PARKER,
FROM LONDON,

WILL open a ſchool on Monday the 20th inſtant (December) at her houſe in Pewter-Platter Alley, to teach young ladies reading and ſpelling, and all ſorts of needle work, in the very beſt manner, which ſhe hath practiſed with great reputation a number of years. Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to intruſt their children to her care, will much oblige their humble ſervant,

GRACE PARKER.

MATHEWS,
HAIR-DRESSER from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as dreſſing ladies in the neweſt and moſt approved taſte, and making ladies new invented toupees, in the neateſt manner, curls, and ladies braids and cuſhions: He likewiſe makes gentlemens natural wigs, ſo as not to be diſcerned from a real head of hair, and wigs of all other faſhions wore in England. He hopes he may not prove unworthy of the kind encouragement of the public.

N. B. Said MATHEWS is to be heard of at Jacob Mayer's, peruquier, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

Baltimore, Dec. 21, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,
On very REASONABLE TERMS,

A NEW three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore Town; the lot on which it ſtands in fee ſimple. The houſe is 20 feet front by 34 feet back, and the lot runs 100 feet from the ſtreet to an alley which is 24 feet wide. It is ſituate in the beſt part of the town for a ſtore, and conveniently built for a merchant. Time will be given for part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond, with ſecurity if required. For further particulars apply to ROBERT WALSH.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by
R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,
Oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA;

AITKEN'S
GENERAL AMERICAN
REGISTER,
AND
CALENDER,
For the YEAR 1774.

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THE annual calendar interleaved with writing paper for gentlemens memorandums, containing 12 pages; the days of the year, week and month, remarkable days, aſpects, &c. with the ſuns riſing and ſetting, the moons age, place and riſing. The gardener's calendar for Pennſylvania, containing many curious and uſeful directions for gardening. A genealogical liſt of the Royal Family of Great-Britain. His Majeſty's conſuls abroad for the protection of trade. Births, marriages and iſſue of the Sovereign Princes of Europe. His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of ſtate. Lords commiſſioners of the Treaſury, of Trade and Plantations, and of the Admiralty. Liſt of the Houſe of Peers in alphabetical order, with their town reſidence. Alphabetical liſt of the Houſe of Commons. Liſt of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council. A new and correct liſt of the Royal Navy of Great-Britain. A compendious geographical deſcription of the world. North American Liſts. General and civil eſtabliſhment in North America. The ſtaff of the army. General poſt-office, and liſt of the poſt-offices in the northern diſtrict of North America. Time of the poſt's leaving Philadelphia, and his arrival at each poſt-office and ſtage, till he gets to Annapolis, and his return back. Time of the New-York poſt, Lancaſter poſt, and Eaſtern-ſhore (Maryland) Poſt's ſetting out from, and return to Philadelphia. Rank of the navy and army. His Majeſty's order concerning the power of the civil Governors over his forces in America. Rules for determining the rank and precedence to be obſerved between the officers of the army, and the civil governors, &c. Correct liſts of the officers and offices, &c. in Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, Maryland, New-Jerſey, New-York, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Johns, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt Florida, and Weſt-Florida. Corporation for the relief of the widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America. The united Churches of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's in the city of Philadelphia. St. Paul's Church Philadelphia. A liſt of the miniſters and congregations, whether ſettled or vacant, belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia. The Baptiſt Philadelphia Aſſociation. A liſt of the miniſters and congregations belonging to the Aſſociate Preſbytery of Pennſylvania, which is ſubordinated to the Aſſociate Synod of Edinburg in Scotland. Several curious and uſeful tables, &c.

Wilmington, 12th Mo. 15, 1773.

To the MILLERS in general.

THE ſubſcriber having invented and made ſundry machines for raiſing mill-ſtones, and turning them on their back, fit for dreſſing or waſhing in five minutes or leſs, by one hand only, and with ſafety, without hurting the plaiſter on burr mill ſtones, propoſes to furniſh any miller with the ſaid machine, warranted for FIVE POUNDS, Pennſylvania currency; and they are alſo very uſeful for raiſing the mill-ſhafts to wedge the gudgins, &c. Thoſe who incline to have ſo very uſeful and ſafe a conveniency, may be ſupplied by ſending their names, places of abode, and the diameter of their mill-ſtones, to SAMUEL REYNOLDS, at Wilmington.

The above SAMUEL REYNOLDS has made each of the ſubſcribers one of the ſaid machines, and we find them very advantageous, as the mill-ſtone is taken up by them with great eaſe and ſafety, and certainly is preferable to any method ever before invented.

DANIEL BYRNES,
JOSEPH TATNALL,
WILLIAM STARR.

N. B. A ſober young man, by trade a blackſmith, that underſtands making of edge tools in a neat and workman-like manner, will meet with good encouragement as a journeyman, by applying to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Kent County, on Delaware, Dec. 12, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, the firſt of November laſt, a certain HUGH BARRY, an Iriſhman, by trade a blackſmith, remarkably ſmall, and appears to be very young, but ſays he is 25 years of age; had on an old blue jacket with new ſleeves, a Ruſſia ſhirt, home-ſpun trowſers, old ſhoes, worſted ſtockings, and an half worn hat: He came in laſt fall was a year, and his indenture was aſſigned over to one James Scott, in Lancaſter county, who paid his redemption; as he ſaid he had a wife living at ſaid Scott's, it is ſuppoſed he will go there, and from thence to New Virginia. Whoever takes up the ſaid Hugh Barry, and delivers him to the Sheriff of this county, or to the Gaoler in Dover, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

PRESTON BERRY.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath removed from Philadelphia to the tavern known by the name of ROBIN HOOD, on the Ridge Road, near the Falls of Schuylkill, and four miles from the city, where he propoſes to keep the beſt entertainment for man and horſe; and as he hath laid himſelf out for that buſineſs, he hopes to meet with encouragement. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon having good uſage, civil treatment, and the moſt hearty thanks, of Their humble ſervant,

C. COOPER.

N. B. Waggoners and others may meet with excellent accommodations for their horſes, as there are good ſheds and ſtables adjoining ſaid houſe.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand acres of exceeding fine LAND, for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both ſides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William Counties, about 300 acres of which are rich low grounds and meadow. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills, and about ten miles from two other merchant mills, in Loudoun; and is within thirty miles of Colcheſter, Alexandria, and Dumfries. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land may be ſhown the ſame by Capt. FRANCIS PEYTON, of Loudoun County, who will alſo make known the terms, and has full power to treat for it. To ſuit purchaſers, it may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres, with an equal proportion of low ground or meadow land to each lot. The terms may alſo be known by applying to

ROBERT BURWELL.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, lying in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, eighteen miles from Newport and the ſame diſtance from Chriſtiana Bridge, within three miles of two Preſbyterian meeting-houſes and one mile and a half of an Engliſh church, and near to ſix merchant mills, the furtheſt not more than four miles off: It contains upwards of 215 acres, near 150 of which are cleared and well watered, and the remainder well timbered; alſo betwixt 25 and 30 acres of meadow, of which there are about 10 acres watered, bearing Timothy; and a good orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, which bears well every year. On ſaid plantation is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 36 feet by 25, with a cellar under the whole, convenient fire places, and three rooms on a floor; likewiſe a large double barn and three ſtables. Said plantation is good for wheat, corn, or paſture, and is under good repair of fencing; ſubject to a quitrent of one ſhilling ſterling per hundred. An indiſputable title for the whole will be given. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may have an opportunity of viewing it, and knowing the terms of ſale.

WILLIAM KERR.

AN OFFICE,
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES
is now eſtabliſhed,

WHERE all perſons having HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS, PLANTATIONS, or GROUNDRENTS to ſell, may be aſſiſted in the diſpoſal of them, for a reaſonable commiſſion; and thoſe who are deſirous of making purchaſes, will have an opportunity, out of a great variety, to be ſuited in either of the above particulars.

Regular entries will be made of all eſtates offered for ſale, with the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed; draughts or plans of each will be exhibited at the office, and at ſuch other places as particular circumſtances may render neceſſary; and the whole, or ſuch parts as the owner thinks proper, will be advertiſed in the public news-papers.

The utility and advantage of this undertaking muſt appear obvious, on conſidering that by this means *ſellers* and *buyers* will at once know where to meet each other, and (from the great encouragement already received, which there is reaſon to hope will become general) all eſtates offered for ſale will be ſeen at one view.

The terms, upon which this buſineſs will be tranſacted, may be known, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER, in Front-ſtret, near the London Coffee-houſe, where the office is kept, or to EDWARD BONSALL, in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the weſt end of Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The following LOTS to be let on GROUNDRENT.

One lot, 40 feet on Cedar-ſtreet, by 53 feet 2 inches on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, extending 130 feet, to Penn-ſtreet (having two fronts) and lie about 160 feet to the northward of Cedar-ſtreet.

A number of lots, ſituate on the north-ſide of Green-ſtreet (near the barracks) extending from Front-ſtreet to the weſtward of Third-ſtreet. Alſo ſeveral other lots, on both ſides of Second and Third-ſtreets, adjoining Green-ſtreet.

Ninety feet of ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between the north ſide of Cherry Alley and Saſſafras-ſtreet, by 99 feet in depth; to be divided in ſeveral lots if required.

The following particulars to be SOLD,

A plantation containing upwards of 80 acres, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, incloſed in good bank, ſupported by a well built ſtone wall, 17 acres of well timbered woodland, an orchard, of the beſt grafted fruit, and good gardens, neatly incloſed, a neat brick, and a new frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with large commodious barn, &c. it is ſituated at *Point-no-Point*, about three miles from the city: The purchaſer paying a *very ſmall* part of the conſideration money, may have ſeven years credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

A plantation in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, ten miles from the city, one mile from Oxford Church, adjoining Joſhua Morris, Eſq; it contains 125 acres, 12 whereof are good meadow, and has a ſufficient quantity of excellent timber; there is a large convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen thereon; alſo a large ſtone barn, ſmith's ſhop, &c. One fourth of the purchaſe money being paid at the time of ſale, three years credit will be given for the remainder, on good ſecurity.

A plantation in Oxford townſhip, ſeven miles from the city, on the great road to Briſtol, known by the name of the *Glebe land*; it contains upwards of 65 acres, ſome of which is meadow, and more may be made; there is a good log houſe, ſtabling, and a well of good water on the premiſes. A part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder to continue at intereſt, on good ſecurity, at the pleaſure of the purchaſer.

A lot, of between three and four acres of excellant meadow ground, in Moyamenſing, adjoining land of Mr. William Henry, and others; it is incloſed with a good fence, and has a large ſtable erected thereon, which will contain many tons of hay. Any time will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money upon proper ſecurity.

A houſe and lot, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High or Market-ſtreet; an excellent ſtand for buſineſs.

A lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, juſt above the Bank Meeting Houſe, containing 20 feet front, and 160 feet deep, on which are two tenements.

A brick houſe, three ſtories high, a few doors below Spruce-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, rents at £. 40 per annum, and has lately been put in very good repair; the lot is 16 feet front, by about 40 feet deep. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

A houſe and lot ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between High and Cheſnut-ſtreets; the lot is 24 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets.

A lot to the eaſtward of the above, on the eaſt ſide of King or Water-ſtreet, of the ſame front, extending into the river Delaware, with a good wharf, &c.

A lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about 40 feet to the northward of Saſſafrais ſtreet, 20 feet front and 102 feet deep to an alley which runs into Saſſafraſs-ſtreet; on this lot are four two ſtory brick tenements, with a good baker's oven, a pump, &c. the whole rents for £51 per annum, and is ſubject to a ground rent of £3 5s. currency.

A corner lot, 49 and a half feet on the north ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, and 112 feet on the weſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet.

WANTED to PURCHASE,

GROUNDRENTS, well ſecured, to a large amount.

MONEY to be lent on intereſt in the city or county of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 118.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Your inserting the following answer to Mr. A. N. *and the address to the public, will be agreeable to numbers of your readers, and oblige, Your's, &c.*

MENTOR.

To MR. A. N.

SIR,

BY Messrs. Bradfords News-carrier, I was furnished with your's of the 10th instant, to which I shall endeavour to reply in as concise a manner as your stile and matter will admit of.——

You are pleased to attribute my performance rather to ignorance, than a wilful endeavour to deceive: How far your candour has carried you in forming this judgment, you will perhaps know by the sequel; and I shall chearfully submit to the public whether I have attempted to deceive them.—But not to be behind hand with you in judging of motives, I would just hint that I suspect yours to have arisen partly from both those causes; you write as if you knew little of your subject and were desirous your readers should know less—So much for imitation, if you do not like my manner blame yourself for the example.

I do not think it unfair to address myself to the publick upon any cause in which they are materially interested, although it is before a Court of Judicature, more especially, if I confine my assertions to matters of fact, and my arguments upon them to matter of law.—It is the duty of every person to warn his fellow-citizens of any danger that may threaten them from a common enemy, that they may be prepared to avert the blow.—This was my motive, and I trust my performance in the eye of candour, will be considered, at least, as well intended: and although you affect surpize at my ignorance in "supposing the Officers of the Customs to be such formidable beings;" yet, should I with more justice be called ignorant indeed, if I entertained a contrary supposition. No person but an Officer of the Customs, or a dependent on them, could be the author of such a question as you put to me. I have read enough of the acts of trade, and know enough of the practice in Courts of Admiralty, to fear the worst from every attempt made by the Officers of the Customs; for though penalties are inflicted on them for making unjust seizures wilfully, yet you, Sir, must well know that *a certificate of probable cause* signed by the Judge of the Admiralty, is a sufficient defence in any action brought against them, however groundless, vexatious, and oppressive the seizure might be: this circumstance added to the suspicions which, without breach of charity, may reasonably be entertained of the conduct of a Judge whose salary is to be paid out of a fund arising in the first place from the sale of goods condemned by HIMSELF, is sufficient, not only to "alarm," but to "convince" every person who has property in trade, that it is no longer his than the Officers of the Customs are pleased to permit him to transport it unmolested.

You charge me with "undertaking to say what the Officers of the Customs intend by this seizure:" It is true, I mentioned what they pretended were their intentions, and I will candidly own, that I had no better authority for my assertion than the mere gratis dictim of the Collector of this port, who has repeatedly declared them publickly.—You, Sir, can perhaps tell whether this may be depended on; but as I hinted in my letter to the merchants, I am apt to suspect they do not mean to be satisfied with what they now say, if the determination of this cause should put it in their power to demand greater fees.

I do acknowledge I have drawn "my conclusions upon the" *further* "designs of the Officers of the Customs from the form of the libel." And I would inform you, Sir, as you seem very ignorant in "form and sense," that the Judge must draw *his* conclusions in forming his decree from the form of the same libel; and that if the libel should not be proved true, or if it does not assign the breach of some statute, the penalty of which is a forfeiture of the vessel, the Judge cannot condemn her for "matter of form" without a violation of law and justice: It has indeed been surmised that Judges are sometimes so deficient in lawknowledge, as not to be able to distinguish between the "form and the sense;" by which deficiency they are enabled to attribute decrees which were found to be illegal to error of judgment, when perhaps other motives assisted in forming them: I trust, however, that no Judge can be so stupidly ignorant as you are, or pretend to be both of "form and sense;" as to suppose that a market-boat libelled for *taking goods on board and departing to some other Colony, without having given bond, or obtaining a warrant or sufferance for that purpose, against the form of a statute*, could be condemned as forfeited for not having taken a general permit for the goods on board her, which you say is required by an act of Assembly of this province, by which no penalty or forfeiture for non-compliance is inflicted.

You tell me that "this libel was drawn by a lawyer of distinction, who, you believe, had no intention to include in it any thing particularly severe." Now, Sir, if you had not been too sparing of candour, (which perhaps the smallness of your stock may make it necessary to be frugal of) you would have told the reason of the libel's being in its present form; you would have acknowledged that the case was either misrepresented, or at least, not fully represented to him: he understood that the boat was a sea-vessel, or as you tell me, "a sloop of near forty tons burthen," bound to some *other Colony*, and not a shallop or boat—used only in the river trade, going to New-Castle county, or he would never have drawn such a libel; he must know better, though you do not,—and what is more, he had independence, and honor enough to say so.

I have now come to the only part of your performance, which has the least semblance of argument; that is your inferenees drawn from an act of assembly, which you have cited; but as you do not seem to understand what you wrote, I shall forbear remarking on that till I have done with you, referring you for an answer, to my address to the public which will accompany this to your hands.

The next paragraph is filled with what you would, I suppose, palm upon me for wit and sound logic. I do not pretend to a critical knowledge of either, but I will nevertheless examine it awhile; perhaps I may improve myself by conning the works of so great an adept:—Tho' unless I knew whether you were serious in asking, "is not David Vandyke a half a dozen?" I could not ascertain whether you want information, or intend it for "genuine wit." However obscure your expression is, by dint of study I have discovered, that it may, perhaps, be meant as an enquiry, whether there are not half a dozen people interested in the question; in this light I will venture to take it, and inform you, that instead of six persons, above six thousand inhabitants of this city consider themselves concerned in the matter, and you may find, perhaps when it is too late, that you have forfeited the esteem of the most valuable part of the community by your attempt. By pursuing the same chain of ideas I am led to a probable solution of the mystery contained in your syllogism, that "*a shallop-man is a shallop-man*:" I suppose you meant by this to infer, that Mentor is a shallop-man; if you did, you were mistaken: Mentor has no connexion with any person in that way—Mentor's pen is not taken up to exert *his eloquence in favour of a shallop-man*: The cause of the public first induced him to write, and whenever his small talent will serve them, they may be assured it shall not be wrapped in a napkin, and hid in the earth. I would be very cautious in dabbling in a thing, of which I profess myself no critic, yet I cannot help sporting one syllogism after your example; for instance, *a Custom-House Officer is a Custom-House Officer*: Tho', Sir, there may not be as much wit or sound logic in it, as may be found by the learned in yours, yet I will venture to say, there is, at least, as much justice in the inference to be drawn from it. If there is any truth in the rule, that a tree may be known by its fruits—surely A. N. must be a Custom-House Officer in some department or other. Before I finish this paragraph, permit me to remind you of a mistake you have committed in substituting *David Vandyke*, for *Officers of the Customs*.—You say, I tell you he is an old offender: If telling the public (for I never wrote to you) that his boat was unjustly seized six years ago, himself run to great expence, and, after a full hearing in the Admiralty, that she was discharged: I say, if this is calling him an old offender, then indeed I am guilty of bearing false witness against him; but if you will revise your letter and publish a second edition, you will not be far wrong in saying that I stated facts, which proved the Officers old offenders in reiterating their illegal seizures.

You say that, "in the case of the last seizure I mentioned, the tobacco was discharged upon the Merchant, to whom it belonged, producing a permit, from the Custom-House, at New-Castle, proving it had paid the duty." This assertion convinces me of what I hinted to you, in the former part of this letter, that you not only were ignorant yourself, but desirous to mislead others.—I stated that case from the report of a gentleman, upon whom I could rely, and I have the satisfaction to find from the certificate of the Judge, who determined the cause, which is now before me, that it is strictly true in every part, material to the present question, and that the permit you mention never was offered in evidence, nor had the least influence in forming the decree; at the same time I will acknowledge, that in the state of the case, I inserted one fact, which, tho' mentioned in the argument of the counsel, is not made a part of the record, because not of any consequence in the determination of the point.—Search the record yourself, and if you can understand it, you will find I have not, in the least tittle, perverted the *sense* of it, tho' perhaps I have not strictly pursued the *form*.

You have as grosly misrepresented the case of the seizure last summer, which you say, was for refusing to take a permit. I took your hint, and enquired of persons acquainted with the matter, and for your better information I will state the case, as I am assured it really was: A young man of small property, owned a shallop of little value; she lay at Mease's wharf, and had taken in a few articles for his country customers, intending to sail the next day for New-Port, in New-Castle County. The evening preceding her destined departure, an Officer seized her, as she lay aground at low water in the dock. The young fellow, altogether ignorant of any offence he had committed, alarmed at an attempt to deprive him of all the property he had in the world, applied to a relation of his, who was Clerk in the Register's office for advice; this gentleman, who, though a sensible, judicious man, and very well acqnainted with the duty of his own office, never pretended to be an "eminent lawyer," advised the young fellow, by no means to enter into a law suit which might ruin him, that he was too young and inexperienced to combat with so formidable a body as the Officers of the Customs; that persons of more fortune and weight should contend the point, and that it was his best way, however unjust the seizure might be, to endeavour to settle the matter amicably with the Officer on the easiest terms he could, without going to law: This was all the advice he took, and he complied with it. Upon the application of some of his friends to the Officer, he agreed to give the matter up; but in order to enhance the favor, and to make it bear the appearance of an established precedent, he made him give bond to restore the shallop, in case the Commissioners at Boston should, after being wrote to on his behalf, insist upon the prosecution being carried on.——And now, Sir, give me leave to ask you a few questions concerning this extraordinary case, which, if you are as conversant in the laws of trade, and the practice at the Custom-House, as you pretend to be, you ought to know how to answer—By what law was that shallop seizable, for refusing to take a permit? Since till she departed the port, no Officer could tell whether she intended to take one or not. Was she not seized for not having reported her cargo at the Custom-House, and for taking goods on board without a sufferance?—If this last was not the cause, speak candidly for once, and inform me, what was. If that was the real cause, (and I believe your ingenuity will not serve you to invent another) tell me, whether it was not an attempt to subject the river trade to the same regulations as the sea trade? From your answers to these questions, I shall be able to judge by what authority you speak—whether you are in the secret of the intentions of the Officers of the Customs, or whether (which I am rather apt to suspect) you are a mere tool in their hands, no further acquainted with their designs, than is necessary for their immediate use of you.

You pretend to say, that nothing more is required at the Custom-House than what has been the constant practice, but lest it should be impossible to ascertain this constant practice, you say they are only required to take a general permit. From what you yourself say, it is easily to be collected, that there has been no regular practice in the Custom-House respecting shallops, you are forced to acknowledge, that there has been such a thing practised as compounding by the year, though you insinuate that this was only with the stage boats, and that they were not excused from reporting and taking permits.—If you had taken proper pains in enquiring, you would have been informed, that this composition was in practice near forty years, before any stage boat was used,—and that till since the Board of Commissioners was established at Boston, no shallop-man, who could be prevailed on to pay this yearly composition, was ever called upon to report or take permits.—Why this "mode of agreeing by the year has not *lately* been "approved of at the Custom-House," may be more naturally accounted for, than by supposing the Officers have become more conscientiously scrupulous of "compounding matters of duty."

You charge me with "making a mystery of the "cause of this seizure with affecting ignorance, in "order to raise curiosity." Turn your eyes to the third paragraph of your letter, and you will find you have imputed the contrary to me, you have there charged me with taking upon me to know too much. If you write to me again, please to reconcile this contradiction, and tell me why you are so inconsistent.—You say, that I "wish to turn "the heat, raised by a late important transaction, "to a little purpose of my own." Here again you are wrong; you have mistaken your man, Mentor is not the person to whom your letter seems particularly pointed, nor is he directly or indirectly interested in the question more than every good citizen should be in the general welfare.—How far my fellow citizens will consider themselves insulted in their understandings, is not for such a writer as A. N. to determine; but if my attempt to interest them in the cause of a shallop-man is to be *spurned with a just indignation*, surely the conduct of the Custom-House Officers, who have espoused openly the cause of the petit Officer, who made this seizure, and who, you say, *is the only Officer of the Customs who will be the least benefited by it*, ought to be equally resented by the people—for it can be no more unreasonable that a person defending his property against a Custom-House Officer, should be assisted by people interested in the like question, than that the Officer who made the seizure, should be aided by his brethren, who, notwithstanding what you say, are the first movers and directors of the measure, and if the point is carried, will be amply repaid for their trouble, by the great increase of their fees.

I have not nor do I desire to have any knowledge of your person, your performance satisfies me, that I should reap no benefit from your acquaintance. I would nevertheless give you some advice which may be of service to you in future.—A man who undertakes a bad cause, should not only have a great knowledge of his subject, but great abilities, he should know in what instances it will be safe to misrepresent, without risque of detection, and should be careful not to advance any thing which can be proved to be untrue.—You say you do not intend to trouble yourself any more on the subject—This resolution is prudent, but perhaps you may not adhere to it; if you should not, remember that your knowledge of the subject is little, and your capacity to reason on it less; that you are not equal to the task assigned you.—Be careful therefore to confine yourself to facts and to arguments within the sphere of your understanding.

Yours, &c.

January 17, 1774. MENTOR.

To the MERCHANTS *and other* INHABITANTS *of the City of* Philadelphia.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

ABOUT a fortnight ago I took the liberty to address you upon a subject which I thought nearly concerned you; I viewed with great anxiety, an attempt made by the Officers of the Customs, to clog the river trade with such expences and delays, as would risque a total loss of that part of it, which is carried on to the Lower Counties; I conceived that the attempt was unwarrantable, unsupported by any law, and directly contrary to the constant usage of almost a century, and I endeavoured to inform myself well of the state of the case.—My searches and enquiries, confirmed the opinion I at first entertained, and I thought it my duty to rouse your attention to the cause of my uneasiness; more especially as no doubt remained, but the importance of the occasion would justify me in begging public assistance for a poor man, through whom the trade, which is the life of our city, was like to be mortally stabbed: At the same time, I thought it necessary to state so many of the proofs and observations, as would enable you to form a judgment of the justice of the cause; for I had no expectation of interesting you in it, unless you were convinced, not only that it was of importance to the public, but also that it was such, that honest men and good citizens might engage in it without loss of reputation.

The proofs I laid before you were mostly of a public nature, and the arguments drawn from them were natural and such as would occur to every man of common understanding, they required neither the persuasive voice of eloquence, nor the artful dress of shining abilities to gain credit with the mind, and convince the judgment. To be satisfied that they were truly stated was sufficient, for this reason, I was the more careful of avoiding every possibility of being misinformed—and I am well persuaded there is not one fact mentioned in the whole state which cannot be fully proved.

The public attention was in a small degree raised, they were eager in their enquiries, and a probability appeared that some steps would be taken for their safety: The Officers of the Customs were alarmed, they endeavoured, by the mouths of their dependants, to quiet the minds of the people, which were every day more and more agitated; this method proved inadequate; a tool could not be found to enter into every circle where the matter was talked of, and justify the attempts of the Officers: it was thought necessary to publish something tending to lull the suspicions of the people, and by stating a part of the case stript of its alarming and dangerous circumstances, to persuade the inhabitants that nothing which could injure their trade was intended.

For this purpose a letter is published in the Journal of the 12th instant, directed to me, under signature of A. N. replete with contradictions, absurdities and misrepresentations, and containing but one article that has the shadow of reasoning. The whole tenor of this performance induces me to think that the Officers of the Customs did not take the necessary pains to instruct the writer in facts; and that to shew his zeal for them and entitle himself to their further notice, he vastly exceeded his commission. However this might be,

the boldneſs of his aſſertions and the confidence of his ſtile, made it neceſſary to anſwer it, leaſt ſome unacquainted with the caſe ſhould miſtake his aſſertions for proofs, and his invectives for argument.

With this view I reſumed my pen, and anſwered him in the manner his publication deſerved, pointed out his inconſiſtencies and abſurdities, and detected his miſrepreſentations.—I did not chuſe to addreſs my remarks upon ſo ſtrange a performance to my fellow citizens, what was proper for him, would be impertinent to them: you will, however, have the peruſal of it, and I have no doubt, but that the facts I have mentioned will be proved at a proper time and place.

In my letter to him you'll obſerve, that I decline argument with him, and refer him to this for an anſwer to the inferences he draws from part of an act of Aſſembly of this province, which he cites. —Such an anſwer as my ſmall abilities can furniſh, I will lay before you, and ſubmit the weight it deſerves to your determination, for as I ſaid before, unleſs you are convinced of the rectitude of the cauſe, your aſſiſtance is not expected.

Tho' I have admitted that this part of his letter has the appearance of reaſoning, yet I apprehend, upon examination, none will be found in it. You will recollect that the queſtion, upon which this cauſe turns, is, whether the province of Pennſylvania and the lower counties are one and the ſame, or two diſtinct colonies? You will alſo recollect the proofs I cited, in ſupport of the ſide I took.—All theſe proofs, the opinions of the Officers of the Crown in England, of the Parliament, of our worthy founder and Proprietor William Penn, (who has been ſtiled by the celebrated Baron Monteſquieu a modern Lycurgus) of our forefathers the firſt ſettlers of the province, of hiſtorians remarkable for authenticity, the charter of privileges under which we enjoy the greateſt temporal bleſſings, the uniform practice of the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, both in the province and lower counties for ages paſt; all theſe, I ſay, are to be ſet at nought, to be ſtruck to the ground, by a part of an act of the Aſſembly of this province, made to prevent the extortion of Officers,—and this never diſcovered, or thought of, till this enlightened day, when Mr. A. N. like a new ſun, riſes to diſpel the darkneſs, which has hitherto prevented his predeceſſors from ſeeing, what, he ſays, "clearly proves, that the legiſlature conſidered the three counties, as a diſtinct colony."

But before we give credit to this novel doctrine, let us examine this act of Aſſembly, to which he confeſſes he ſolely confines himſelf.—It is an act entituled, "An act for regulating and eſtabliſhing fees." The preamble ſets forth, that "For preventing extortion and undue exaction of fees, by the ſeveral officers and practitioners of law, within this province, and to the end that all fees be limited and reduced to a certainty, be it enacted, that the fees of the ſeveral officers and practitioners of the law ſhall be as therein after is aſcertained, limited, and appointed:" Towards the concluſion, the fees of the Collector are limited in the words following, "and that the Collector of the King's cuſtoms ſhall have for entering and clearing every veſſel, above thirty tons in full for all the neceſſary papers and other charges, twenty-ſeven ſhillings:" Further on, it is "Provided always, that no ſhallop, or boat, paſſing between this province and the province of New-Jerſey, or the three lower counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, ſhall be liable to pay any reward for entering or clearing, and that one general permit, for all goods ſhipped on board ſuch ſhallop or boats, taken from the maſter's report, ſhall be ſufficient;" and in order to enforce obedience to the act, a penalty of ten pounds is inflicted on any Officer, who ſhall take "*more, greater, or other fees.*" The words "between this province and New-Jerſey, or the three lower counties," &c. are to prove A. N.'s poſition.

Before I enter into the conſideration of this act, permit me to mention a fact known to every body acquainted with the laws of the province, that it is no uncommon thing to find acts of Aſſembly, eſpecially thoſe of an early date, claſhing in matters not particularly the object of the attention of the legiſlature, with each other; for while they were taken up in providing a remedy for the preſent miſchief, they had not leiſure to guard every expreſſion uſed in penning their laws.—This being premiſed, we are to conſider, that the legiſlature, by that act, intended ſolely to prevent the extortion of Officers; they had it not in contemplation to ſay any thing of the relation between the province and counties; and, of courſe, nothing deciſive can be drawn from the words of the act.—They had limited the Collector's fees to twenty-ſeven ſhillings, upon every veſſel above 30 tons; —but ſay they to themſelves, ſome of the ſhallops, uſed in the river trade, are above that ſize; if we do not uſe expreſs prohibitory words, the Collector will take advantage of the uncertainty of our meaning, and will compel all ſuch ſhallops to pay the ſame fees, for they are within the words we have uſed, "*Veſſels above thirty tons.*"—The neceſſity of making a law to prevent extortion, proved to them, that they ought to put in a clauſe containing this prohibition, or it would eaſily be evaded; with this view and for this purpoſe the clauſe is inſerted, expreſsly prohibiting the Collector's taking any reward for entering or clearing any ſhallops or boats paſſing from thoſe places, from whence produce is brought here for exportation; in deſcribing thoſe places, they uſe the words, which firſt occur, that will convey their meaning. This I take to be the true reaſon of the act being ſo worded; for when we conſider the latter part of the clauſe, we find the Legiſlature very cautious in doing any thing to lay reſtraint on this branch of trade, which they wiſely foreſaw, would, in time, be very conſiderable; they do not chuſe to ſay, what kind of regulations the ſhallops ſhould be under; they probably knew, that ſome compoſition was made, but not well knowing the practice, they were determined to word the act in ſuch a manner, as to prevent the Officers demanding any fees, for entering and clearing, and yet not to make any papers neceſſary for them: The words they uſe are the only mode of expreſſion to convey their meaning, "a general permit ſhall *be ſufficient*:"—Not a word that it ſhall be *neceſſary*; not a word that *without ſuch a permit the veſſel ſhall be forfeited*; not a word about a *penalty* againſt the ſhallop man *for refuſing* to take it; not a word *allowing any fee or reward* for granting ſuch permit. They did not mean to alter the practice theretofore accuſtomed; if they did, I would aſk, why the Officers of the Cuſtoms did not alter it upon the making the act? Before the paſſing it, permits were by ſome taken, by ſome omitted, and by ſome compounded for, the ſame variety of practice has continued ever ſince.

Theſe reaſons I ſubmit to you, as an anſwer to the inferences drawn by A. N. from the act: And I truſt they will ſatisfy any candid inquirer after truth;—I do not expect they will convince Officers of the Cuſtoms; for them I have an anſwer in a few words.—I will admit, for argument's ſake, that this act expreſsly required a permit to be taken; yet the not taking it, will not work a forfeiture, unleſs you can find ſome clauſe expreſsly declaring it. It is a rule in the conſtructions of penal laws, that no caſe ſhall be conſidered within them, unleſs it is within the very words of them: —And I will venture to ſay, that it never entered into the head of any man but A. N. to conceive, that the property of an Engliſhman ſhould be confiſcated without a poſitive law.

I have already taken up more of your time than I intended, if it anſwers any good purpoſe I ſhall be fully ſatisfied.--But permit me before I conclude, to beg your attention to the cauſe.—Let the Officers of the Cuſtoms and their dependants ſay what they will, be not lulled into an opinion that you are ſafe.—When you are in danger, the man that would put you off your guard, you may be aſſured is a deceiver, and wants to take advantage of your negligence.

If any thing further ſhould turn up, in which my ſmall ſervices can be uſeful, the public may be aſſured they ſhall not be withheld. I am, my dear fellow-citizens, yours affectionately,

Jan. 17, 1774. MENTOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing eight hundred acres, or thereabouts, ſurveyed in 1736, and patented in 1763 to the preſent owner, who has therefore a good title: Said land is extremely well watered and timbered throughout, a very large quantity of rich bottom for meadow or hemp, and a good mill-ſeat; it may be divided into three farms, and each have a ſufficiency of water bottom and upland, &c. Conidoghwenett Creek running one mile and twenty-one perches nearly through the middle of it. Said tract of land is ſituated about ſix miles from Shippenſburg, in Letterkeney Townſhip, and nearly in the middle of Cumberland county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part, may apply to HENRY JONES, in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of South-ſtreet, on Society-Hill, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, ſituate in Germantown, near the friends meeting-houſe, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; it is a pleaſant ſituation, and convenient for either a tavern or ſtore, as there have been both kept there formerly; there are large cellers, a kitchen with a piazza, and out houſes built for ſtoring of ſalt, &c. and a well of good water near the door.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms by applying to Abraham Griffith living at Norrington mill, or John Jones in Germantown.

FRANCIS,
DANCING MASTER,

HAS opened ſchool at the Long Room, in White Horſe Alley, on Thurſday the 2d of December laſt, for the accompliſhment of young Gentlemen and Ladies in that genteel part of polite education. Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who ſhall be pleaſed to intruſt him with the education of their children, may be aſſured he will take particular care of their behaviour, as well as inſtruct them in every branch of dancing.

He teaches the minuet in the neweſt and moſt approved method; likewiſe double and reverſe minuets, bretagne, ſingle double and triple hornpipes, cotillons, with a variety of the neweſt country dances.

A night claſs will be opened for ſuch young gentlemen as cannot attend in the day.

N. B. Any Ladies or Gentlemen who are deſirous of being taught the German and French languages grammatically, will be waited on at their places of abode, by ſending to him at the ſign of the Bear in Market-ſtreet.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in New-York, on the 1ſt of this inſt. (November) an Iriſh ſervant man named JAMES ROSSBOUTOM, a weaver by trade, and loves drink; he is a ſimple down looking fellow, with a ſour countenance, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſtraight black hair, a blemiſh on his left eye, and walks ſtooping and heavy footed; had on when he went away, a brown ſhort coat and waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, light blue ſtockings, and an old wool hat: It is ſuſpected he is in Philadelphia, and has changed his name. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, or JAMES RIDDLE in Philadelphia.

JOHN BECK.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th of October laſt, a negro fellow named SIP, born in Jamaica, about twenty-one years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a ſoft voice, ſpeaks a little broken, goes limping, and ſeveral of his toes grow together; had on when he went away, a country linen jacket with ſmall folds, white ſhirt, check trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, &c. but will be apt to change his name and cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and brings him to the ſubſcriber near Choptank Bridge, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CHIPLEY.

WANTS A PLACE,
As a WET NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, who can be properly recommended. Enquire of the printer.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near the town of Saliſbury, in North-Carolina, about the 29th of September laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots and paces, four years old laſt ſpring, has a large blaze or reach in her forehead, her off hind foot white to the fet lock, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with the letters GR. and looks of the make of the Engliſh breed of horſes. Whoever will ſecure ſaid mare, ſo that I may have her delivered to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, proclamation money; and if the mare and thief be brought here, and the thief convicted, the above reward of TEN POUNDS, like money, ſhall be paid, by GRIFFITH RUTHERFORD.

N. B. The perſon ſuſpected to be the thief goes by the name of JOSEPH CHANEY, and was lately advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette as a horſe thief: Fifty Pounds reward is given for ſuch offenders in that province.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1773.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named SAMUEL DOWLING, by trade a blackſmith; he is a freſh complexioned ſmart young fellow, ſhort necked and round ſhouldered, wears his own hair cut rather ſhort behind, and frequently wears a falſe round curl: Had on and took with him a claret or Pompadour ſtreight bodied coat, and one drab ditto, a red cloth jacket, dirty leather breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings, a middling good hat cut ſmall, a light brown bath coating ſurtout, one new check ſhirt, one ſtriped Holland, and one white ſhirt: it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with a free man who may procure him a falſe paſs. He came in the ſhip Catharine, Capt. Sutton, from London, in September laſt. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall be entituled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FOX.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN on the 16th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Juniata Settlement, Cumberland County, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, with a ſhort bob tail, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſlit in his nigh ear, an obſcure brand on his near ſhoulder, and is a natural trotter. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a certain JAMES TYNEN, a native of Ireland, and ſpeaks with a great brogue; is about five feet eight inches high, dark brown buſhy hair, and red beard: Had on when he went away, an aſh coloured thick cloth coat and jacket, a wool hat, dirty buckſkin breeches, and blue ribbed ſtockings. I have been informed he has procured a paſs, and changed his name to John Shanahan: He ſerved his time with William Clark, in the County aforeſaid. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and that the owner may have his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or, for the horſe alone, THREE POUNDS, paid by WILLIAM BURGE.

October 22, 1773.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cicel County, an apprentice boy, by trade a tanner, named HALY TOWLAND, about eighteen years of age, and about five feet eight or nine inches high; he is a ſtraight well-made fellow, with a bold countenance, coarſe voice, ſhort black hair, and is left handed; had on when he went away, a coarſe home-made lead coloured cloth jacket not lined, with ſmall metal buttons, a claret coloured broadcloth jacket without ſleeves, white drilling breeches, coarſe thread ſtockings, new ſhoes with double ſoals, a felt hat almoſt new, with yellow lining, an old white ſhirt, a ſtock, and ſilver claſps with two large letters in the inſide, unknown; he alſo took with him two oznabrug ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter living on Bohemia Manor, near the Church, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES HUKILL.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Duck-creek, Kent county upon Delaware, on the firſt of July laſt, a negro man called JACK, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, his teeth broad and thin, and ſtands leaning out of his mouth, one of his upper teeth is turned black; had on when he went away, a pair of long petticoat trowſers, tow ſhirt, lincey jacket with the ſtripes acroſs, but it is probable he has changed his cloaths; he was raiſed near Appoquiminink Bridge, in Newcaſtle-county, and it is ſuppoſed he has made upwards. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL TINCH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 8th inſt. (November) from the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhtown, Cheſter county, an indented ſervant man named ALEXANDER MILLER, born in Ireland, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, ſlim made, wears his own dark brown hair, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has had his left ſhoulder cruſhed, which may be ſeen by the ſcars if examined, is very talkative, and much given to ſwearing; had on when he went away, an old felt hat with a cut in the crown, a blue ſurtout coat much worn, a white linen jacket, old black knit breeches, white cotton ſtockings and old ſhoes: He is ſuppoſed to have made his eſcape with a certain HUGH HAMILTON, who has fraudulently dealt with him, and taken from his hands a beaver hat, without the knowledge of his maſter: Said HAMILTON is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, wears a brown coat and black velvet jacket, was born in Ireland, and is a weaver by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, and ſecures ſaid HAMILTON, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to the above reward for each or either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES THOMPSON.

Juſt imported, and now opening for ſale, by
DANIEL DRINKER,
At his Ware-houſe in Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHEN WARES.

RAISINS and currants in kegs; indigo, madder, logwood, braziletto, fuſtick and gauls; allum, copperas, ſalt-petre and brimſtone; double, middling and ſingle refined loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars; rice, coffee and chocolate; nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, alſpice, pepper and ginger; ſhop-paper and paſteboard; Weſton's ſnuff, bottling corks, Carolina pink root, glue, a few bales and baſkets of cotton, rozin in barrels, and divers other articles to be ſold by

BENEDICT DORSEY,
In Third-ſtreet, near Market ſtreet.

SUTTONIAN ART OF INOCULATION,
NOW PRACTISED BY
CHARLES EUSTACE, SURGEON,

Who has received a patent for that purpoſe, with the names of all to whom that happy and ſucceſsful method is communicated, with a moſt particular and intereſting account of the ſucceſs which has attended their practice all over Europe, which may be ſeen by the curious at the Doctor's ſhop ſix doors above Market-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet.

THE happy effects and unparalelled ſucceſs that has univerſally attended the Suttonian art of Inoculation, has ſo warmly engaged the attention of the different courts of Europe who have experienced its utility, that they have applied for practitioners to reſide with them; and ſo happy and ſucceſsful have the practitioners been laſt year, that twelve thouſand four hundred and fourteen perſons were inoculated by them, of which three only died.

Such a pleaſing and encouraging proſpect as this affords, to all who have not had the ſmall-pox, induces the Doctor (to whom this method has been communicated in the moſt minute and particular manner) to offer his ſervice to all who may be deſirous to be inoculated in ſo ſafe and eaſy a manner, and wiſh to eſcape the miſerable and unhappy conſequences that ſo frequently attend the ſmall pox in the natural way.——The Doctor may be treated with every day at his ſhop, and all who may chuſe to employ him on ſo important an occaſion, may depend on his tendereſt care and aſſiduity for the preſervation of their health and conſtitution.

N. B. Thoſe who chuſe to be inoculated are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application, as the Doctor is engaged, as ſoon as he has done here with his firſt courſe, to go to Bucks county, where he will inoculate the remainder of this ſeaſon.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 31ſt of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named JAMES FARRELL, about ſeventeen years of age, and about five feet four inches high, freſh coloured, has a ſmall ſcar in his forehead, and two or three ſcars in the back of his head, curls up his under lip a little, and is very talkative and knowing; had on a new oznabrigs ſhirt, an old blue and white inſide jacket much worn, an old blue big coat, black breeches, long blue and white trowſers, grey worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs carved buckles, and an old uncocked hat: It is believed he is gone off with his two brothers, who have been in Philadelphia gaol for ſome months paſt; they are glaſs blowers by trade, and have worked for Mr. Steigle, near Lancaſter. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought to EDWARD HANLON, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JAMES JORDAN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.—FIVE POUNDS reward will be given to any perſon who will prove either of his brothers carrying him off.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcaſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant man named DANIEL DURRAH, about five feet three or four inches high, has lately been ſick: Had on when he went away, a wool hat almoſt new, a blue coat, green jacket, ſtriped ticken breeches, two pair of blue ribbed ſtockings, new ſhoes, with pinchbeck buckles; he took with him an old grey coat, made whim faſhion, and is apt to wear it over his other coat; he is a great tobacco chewer, and loves rum. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CARSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, within eight miles of the Lower Ferry, Suſquehanna, on Sunday the 31ſt of October laſt, two ſervant men; one an Engliſhman named WILLIAM SPRINGALL, came into Baltimore Town with Capt. Robertſon about the 20th of June 1772; he was born in Middleſex, is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſix inches high, a freſh complexion, black beard, and ſhort brown hair; he profeſſes to be a barber or hairdreſſer: Had on when he went away, a blue grey ſuit of cloaths with yellow gilt buttons, the coat has a red cape and button holes worked with red and blue twiſt mixed; he is much given to liquor. The other an Iriſhman, named EDWARD MAGINAN, has been in the country about ſix months, is about five feet eight inches high, a down-looking ſlow-ſpoken fellow, with ſhort brown hair, has had the fever and ague lately, and looks very yellow; had on when he went away, a ſuit of black broadcloth cloaths and a blue ſurtout; but as they have other cloaths with them they may have changed their dreſs, and it is ſuppoſed they have forged a paſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES GILES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off, at their peril.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch ſervant man, named MURDOCK MARTIN, about 19 years of age, five feet four inches high, wears his own brown hair, cut ſhort on the top, and buſhy behind: Had on when he went away, an old ozenbrugs ſhirt, and tow trowſers, an old jacket, and an old coarſe brown outſide jacket, with cuffs to the ſleeves, alſo an old pair of ſhoes, he talks little or no Engliſh. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM CARSON.

VOL. III. NUMB. 119.

DUNLAP's

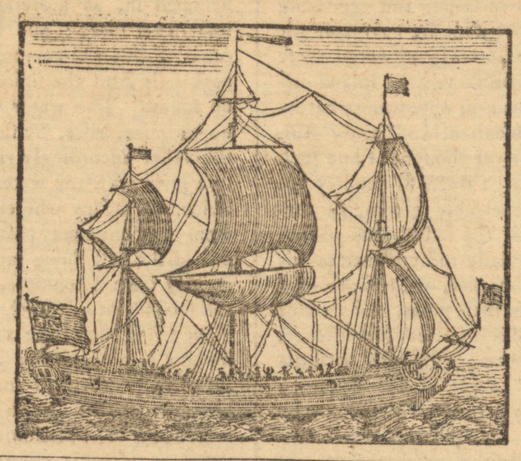
Pennſylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31ſt, 1774.



JAMES HUMPHREYS,
NOTARY PUBLIC *and* CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his Office at the lower corner of Black Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet, where all buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing way, is tranſacted and done by him as uſual.

He likewiſe keeps an Office for the ſale of real eſtates (which has been eſtabliſhed and carried on by him for ſeveral years paſt) wherein are made regular entries of all eſtates offered for ſale, and the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed of; and where every other matter relating to the granting, buying, ſelling, and letting or leaſing of houſes, lots, lands, plantations and ground rents is tranſacted on the uſual and moſt moderate terms. Plans of the ſaid eſtates will be exhibited at the ſaid Office, and ſuch parts thereof as the owners ſhall think proper, will be advertiſed in the public news-papers: Plans of the ſaid eſtates will alſo be ſhewn to any perſon, by THOMAS PROCTER, houſe-carpenter, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, five doors weſtward from the corner of Second-ſtreet.

To be LET on a LEASE for years or otherwiſe.

A handſome, commodious three ſtory well finiſhed brick houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of New-Market-ſtreet, at the north end of this city, containining 20 feet in front on the ſaid ſtreet, and is very ſuitable for a private family; has a good piazza, with a brick kitchen and other buildings behind it, and a pump of good water before the door.

To be GRANTED on GROUND-RENT forever.

One lot of ground on the north ſide of Branch-ſtreet, in the ſquare made by Third-ſtreet, Saſſafras ſtreet, Fourth-ſtreet and Vine-ſtreet, in this city, containing in breadth on Branch-ſtreet 54 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet to a 4 feet alley.

One other lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Story-ſtreet, in the ſaid ſquare, containing in breadth on Story ſtreet 71 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet to the aforeſaid 4 feet alley.

Another lot of ground on the north ſide of Story-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 80 feet, and extending in depth 82 feet and a half to a certain 4 feet alley.

And one other lot ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet, in the ſaid ſquare, containing in breadth on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet.

N. B. All the above lots will be divided into leſſer lots if deſired.

Sundry lots in the town of Richmond, on the River Delaware, next adjoining to Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of this city, all of which are very commodiouſly ſituated, a great number of them on the ſaid river.

A lot on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Pine-ſtreet and Cedar-ſtreet, in breadth on Front-ſtreet 40 feet 2 inches, and in depth 130 feet to Water-ſtreet.

A number of lots on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, and extending in depth to Laurel-ſtreet.

To be GRANTED on GROUND-RENT forever, or SOLD.

A lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, containing 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 306 feet in depth.

A handſome two ſtory well-finiſhed brick houſe, and lot of ground, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets in this city; the lot is 40 feet in breadth, and extends in length to a certain —— feet alley.

TO BE SOLD,

A good brick meſſuage and lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, containing 27 feet in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, and 123 feet in depth, in a good ſituation for buſineſs, and has the privilege of a 6 feet alley into Walnut-ſtreet.

Alſo a houſe and lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet and Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing 25 feet in breadth, and in length 130 feet.

A plantation in the county of Bucks, containing 162 acres, within two miles of the borough of Briſtol, having a large front on Delaware River.

Sundry ſums of money to be let out at intereſt, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1774.

WAS LOST,

Laſt Tueſday evening, near this city, on the road leading to the Lower Ferry,

A VERY neat POCKET PISTOL, maker's name T. KITLAND, engraved on the right ſide of the barrel in a circular form; the ſtock mounted and inlaid with ſilver, on which, at the end of the barrel, is the figure of a ſquirrel: The property can be proved by its fellow, &c. Whoever has found and will return the ſame to the printer hereof, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward. Should it be offered to ſale, or otherwiſe expoſed, all good people who may happen to ſee it, are requeſted to take notice of the above directions, as its falling into the hands of a rogue, and being loaded, may put him in the way of doing miſchief.

Carliſle, Cumberland County, Jan. 17, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all perſons that might be concerned in purchaſing a certain tract of land now in the poſſeſſion of James M'Dill, lying in the township of Saliſbury, in Lancaſter county, near the Gap Tavern, that they do not purchaſe ſaid tract, it being the property of my father George M'Dill, who purchaſed it from his father Jacob M'Dill, but ſaid George M'Dill dying before his father, he (the ſaid Jacob M'Dill) obtained a patent for ſaid tract of land, and diſpoſſeſſed the wife of his ſon George, and her children, and taking poſſeſſion, ſold it again to his ſon James, now living on it: This is therefore to inform the public, that as ſoon as I am of age (which will be in about two years from this preſent time) I intend to try to recover my father's right by law.

JACOB M'DILL, Junior.

OFFICE
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,
(The FIRST ever undertaken in this province.)

THE encouragement already given to this undertaking, ſufficiently teſtifies what ſentiments the public entertain of its utility; nothing therefore ſhall be wanting on our parts to render it as extenſive and convenient as the nature of it will admit.

We return our unfeigned thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have obligingly aſſiſted us with their advice on the formation of our plan, and will gratefully receive and endeavour to improve any hints that may be offered, for rendering it more compleat.

As it would take up too much of a news-paper to inſert *very full* deſcriptions of all the places offered for ſale, we requeſt thoſe who are deſirous of further information, to apply to the Office, where the terms and all other particulars will be made known, by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

TO BE SOLD,

The following PLANTATIONS, TRACTS *and* LOTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

A plantation in Apoquinimink Hundred, Newcaſtle County, containing 300 acres, very advantageouſly ſituated for trade, being within two or three miles of a mill, two towns, ſeveral ſtores, landings and different places of worſhip—is well improved.

A lot in the town of Soleberry, at the head of Duck Creek in Kent County, on which is a dwelling-houſe, and a well accuſtomed ſtore.

Several lots in the town called the Croſs Roads, alſo in Kent County—a great thoroughfare between Delaware River and Maryland—an excellent ſituation for trade.

The above places will be ſold on reaſonable terms, but a ſmall part of the purchaſe money being required, with ſecurity for the remainder.

A plantation in Briſtol Townſhip, Bucks County, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat, about one mile beyond Neſhaminy Ferry; it contains 162 acres, whereof 30 or 40 may be made meadow—the money not wanted.

A lot on the eaſt ſide of Bowman's Lane, in Germantown, near the main ſtreet, containing about one acre, a two ſtory ſtone houſe thereon, a well of excellent water, good garden and orchard of the beſt apples—fit for a ſummer retreat—very eaſy terms to the purchaſer.

A tract of 300 acres and 98 perches, with allowance, on the river Juniata, in the townſhip of Rye, Cumberland County.

A plantation in Oxford Townſhip, ſeven miles from the city, containing 65 acres.

A plantation in Abington townſhip, ten miles from the city, containing 125 acres.

A plantation at Point-no-Point, of 80 acres and upwards, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, and has many valuable improvements.

Several lots of choice meadow at Moyamenſing, near the city.

A lot 14 feet front on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, 40 feet deep, a little to the weſtward of Third-ſtreet.

A lot 49 and a half feet on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, and 112 feet on the weſt-ſide of Seventh-ſtreet.

Five lots, each 18 feet front, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and extending 121 feet to Penn-ſtreet, bounded to the north by Joſhua Fiſher's garden, and on the ſouth by ground purchaſed for a public market.

The following HOUSES, *viz.*

Three on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, one of them between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, one between Mulberry and Saſſafraſs ſtreets, and the other between Saſſafraſs and Vine-ſtreets.

Three on the bank in Front and Water ſtreets, two of them between Saſſafraſs and Vine-ſtreets, and the third between High and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Two on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, one of them between Front and Second-ſtreets, the other between Second and Third-ſtreets.

A frame houſe on the north ſide of Story-ſtreet, the lot 21 by 82 feet, pays a ground-rent of 6l. 6s. per annum.

Two frame houſes at the north weſt corner of Front and Catherine-ſtreets, in Southwark, the lot 31 by 91 feet.

Two brick houſes the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet, between High and Mulberry-ſtreets.

To be LET on GROUND-RENT.

Several lots on each ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

A lot 40 feet on the north ſide of South-ſtreet, and 53 feet 2 inches on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, extending to Penn-ſtreet, between South-ſtreet and the eaſt end of Lombard ſtreet.

Several lots on the late Alms-houſe Square, extending from Pine to Union-ſtreets.

Two lots on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Story and Vine-ſtreets, on both ſides of Story-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on the north ſide of Branch-ſtreet between Saſſafraſs and Story-ſtreets, on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet between the weſt end of Cherry-alley and Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, and on both ſides of Third-ſtreet, St. John's ſtreet, and Second-ſtreet, juſt above the Barracks.

A lot 44 feet 9 inches front on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, about 72 feet deep, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on which are two good frame buildings.

Twenty five lots on Second-ſtreet and the adjacent new ſtreets beyond the New Bridge in the Northern liberties, very convenient for tan-yards, ſkinners, &c.

Several locations of valuable diſcoveries of land in the weſtern parts of the province are to be diſpoſed of.

Ground-rents to be purchaſed and ſold.

Money to be lent on intereſt on good *real* ſecurity, in the city or county of Philadelphia.

To the JUDGE *of the* HIGH COURT *of* ADMIRALTY *at* PHILADELPHIA.

SIR,

I SHOULD not have choſen to addreſs you through the channel of a News-paper, if the ſubject was no ways intereſting to the public. There is nothing I ſo much deſpiſe, as the felonious robber of private virtue and character, who ſhelters himſelf behind the Printer, and thence ſecurely ſtabs in the dark. Nor am I pleaſed, when I behold the attention of the community taken up in deciding private differences, or the paltry diſputes of individuals. *Theſe* are generally conducted with ſo much heat and indiſcretion, that each party ſeems anxious only to wound the reputation of his antagoniſt, and never thinks of defending his own. But on the preſent occaſion I mean to addreſs you "under the ſtile and title of Judge Commiſſary, Deputy and Surrogate of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Philadelphia." In which capacity, you have a certain relation to the public, and are veſted with certain powers, which every individual hath an undoubted right to diſcuſs and examine. Suffer me therefore to *appeal* to you for a few minutes: Not indeed as a Judge, (for I care not how little you are *appealed* to in that way) but as a man poſſeſſed of virtue and honour.

The moſt ſuperficial knowledge of the Engliſh law, is ſufficient to ſhew the vigilance, with which the courts of Weſtminſter Hall have always guarded againſt the encroachments of the Courts of Admiralty. From the reign of Richard the ſecond, down to that of James the firſt, we find a continued ſtruggle between them. Nor is it eaſy to ſay which ought moſt to be admired,—the firmneſs and reſolution of the one, or the enterprize and obſtinacy of the other. But in the reign of James the firſt, their uſurpation on the Courts of Common Law met with ſuch a vigorous repulſe, that ſince that time, they ſeem to have given up all thoughts of extending their juriſdiction in England. Nor have they been oppoſed only by the Courts of Common Law. It is now above two centuries ſince the Parliament paſſed an act to leſſen their power. The ſtatue of Henry the eighth enacted, that treaſon, piracy, robbery, murder, felony, &c. committed on the high ſea, ſhould be tried according to the courſe of the Common Law. And the practice is now to join one of the Judges of Weſtminſter-Hall in commiſſion with the Judge of the Admiralty, to try thoſe offences by a Jury. Before the paſſing of this act, a ſingle Judge was veſted with the power of life and death: A power abſolutely unknown in any other branch of the Engliſh conſtitution. Even in the army, a Court Martial muſt be called, before a delinquent can be ſentenced to death. By the 5. Eliz. ch. 5, ſect. 56, ſeveral offences mentioned in that act, if done on the main ſea, and out of the body of any county, ſhall be heard and tried according to the ſtatue of 28. H. 8 ch. 15, that is, according to the courſe of common law by a jury. And by the 1 Ann, ſeſſ. 2, ch. 9, ſect. 4, Captains and marriners belonging to ſhips, and deſtroying the ſame at ſea, ſhall be tried according to the ſtatute of 28. H. 8. that is, according to the courſe of the Common Law. From theſe ſeveral acts of Parliament, which have thus abridged the power of the Courts of Admiralty in criminal caſes; and from the great variety of determinations at Common Law with reſpect to civil actions, it will appear evident, that the juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty in England is narrowed almoſt to a point. Even diſputes concerning captures in time of war, which ſeem particularly to fall under the cognizance of the Admiralty, are now, in trials on policies of inſurance, frequently carried into the Courts of Weſtminſter Hall. Hence caſes of this kind are often found in the books of report, eſpecially in the more modern ones.

If then the Judges and the Parliament of England for ages paſt, have been endeavouring to limit, and have actually almoſt aboliſhed the odious juriſdiction of that civil-law court, and have introduced in its ſtead the noble trial by jury: What ſhall we think of the extenſive powers with which the Court of Admiralty in England have thought proper to veſt you their deputy in Philadelphia?

For the ſatisfaction of my countrymen, I will here point out the limits of the Admiralty juriſdiction, as exerciſed at this day in England, and compare them with the limits of the ſame juriſdiction as delineated in your commiſſion. The compariſon will ſhew that the powers in your commiſſion, vaſtly exceed thoſe of the grand Court of Admiralty in England.

By the law of England, the Admiralty hath no manner of cognizance of any contract or of any other thing done within the body of any county, either by land or water; nor of any wreck of the ſea, for *that* muſt be caſt upon the land before it becomes wreck:* Conſequently it hath no juriſdiction to hear cauſes that ariſe on bills of exchange, bills of loading, bottomry bonds, charter parties †, policies of inſurance ‡, or freights of ſhips ‖. But in your commiſſion you have expreſs power and authority given, "to take cognizance of, and "proceed in all cauſes civil and maritime, and in "complaints, contracts, offences, or ſuſpected "offences, crimes, pleas, debts, exchanges, po-"licies of inſurance, accounts, charter parties, "agreements, bills of loading of ſhips, and all "matters and contracts, which, in any manner "whatſoever, relate to freight due for ſhips hired "and let out, tranſport money, or maritime uſury, "otherwiſe bottomry; or which do any wiſe "concern ſuits, treſpaſſes, injuries, extortions, "demands, and affairs, civil and maritime, what-"ſoever, between merchants, or between own-"ers and proprietors of ſhips, or other veſſels, "and merchants or other perſons whomſoever, "with ſuch owners and proprietors of ſhips; and "all other veſſels whatſoever employed or uſed, "or between any other perſons howſoever had, "made, began, or contracted for any matter, "cauſe or thing, buſineſs or injury whatſoever "done, or to be done, as well in, upon, or by "the ſea, or public ſtreams, or freſh water, ports, "rivers, creeks, and places overflowed whatſoe-"ver, within the ebbing and flowing of the ſea, "or high-water mark, as upon any of the ſhores, "or banks adjoining to them, or either of them; "and alſo, to enquire of all goods wrecked." By the laws of England, if death, or mayhem happen within the Thames, or in any other river, port or water, which are within any county, the Admiral or his Deputy hath no juriſdiction at all; and in ſuch caſes, the Coroner ſhall exerciſe his office.* But in *your* commiſſion, expreſs power is given "to ſearch and enquire of, and concerning "all goods of traitors, pirates, manſlayers, fe-"lons, fugitives, and felons of themſelves; and "concerning the bodies of perſons drowned, killed, "or by any other means coming to their death in "the ſea, *or in any ports, rivers, public ſtreams, "or creeks, and places overflowed*; and alſo, con-"cerning mayhem happening *in the aforeſaid places.*" By the law of England, the juriſdiction of the Admiralty is wholly confined to the main ſea, being no part of the body of any county.† But in *your* commiſſion, expreſs power is given "to take "cognizance *of all offences, or ſuſpected offences, "and crimes*, done, or to be done, as well in, "upon, or by the ſea, or public ſtreams, or freſh "water ports, rivers, creeks, and places over-"flowed whatſoever, within the ebbing and flow-"ing of the ſea, or high water mark, *as upon any "of the ſhores or banks adjoining to them or either "of them.*" So that you have, by this clauſe, authority to take cognizance of crimes, aſſault and battery, or any other treſpaſs, if it be committed *on the ſhores or banks of any freſh water port, river, or creek.* The word *bank*, you will pleaſe to take notice, is of ſo vague a meaning, that it may, for aught I ſee to the contrary, be conſtrued to include all the city of Philadelphia. By the law of England, the Admiralty hath no juriſdiction over fiſhermen and ſhip-wrights as ſuch.—But in *your* commiſſion, expreſs juriſdiction is given over "all "fiſhermen and ſhip-wrights," who are certainly a very numerous body of men. Their contracts, their dealings, their offences, are all ſubjected to your cognizance and examination. The ſtatute of Henry the 8th being made before the ſettlement of theſe provinces, ought to be conſtrued to extend to them; and the offender againſt it, ſhould receive his trial in the colonies by virtue of a commiſſion from the King, as in England. But *your* commiſſion, as far forth as it operates, is a virtual repeal of this law. Under the deſcription of "offences, ſuſpected offences, and crimes," it gives you power to try all the offences mentioned in the ſtatute of Henry the 8th, (if committed on the ſea, and within the limits of your juriſdiction) according to the laws of the Admiralty. Behold here, Sir, a *ſuſpending* power aſſumed *by* the *crown*. An act of Parliament which ordains, that the King, *ſhall* iſſue a commiſſion to try offences on the high ſeas, is *controuled* and confined in its operations *by* his Majeſty's *Board of Admiralty*—In truth, and reality, the act is *repealed* by the *King himſelf*. This, ſurely, is a moſt alarming innovation in the government of America, and is ſufficient to rouſe the moſt inconſiderate amongſt us.

Thus it appears, that your commiſſion gives you the moſt extenſive and dangerous power. It gives you authority to ſupercede the rules of juſtice, and to diſpenſe with the eſtabliſhed laws of the land. In the reign of King James, the Court of Admiralty complained that their juriſdiction was invaded by the Courts of Common Law; and what was worſe, they obtained no redreſs; for they were not entitled to any. You have it now in your power to make reprifals on them.—If you do not, it is certainly not the fault of thoſe who have employed you.

It will be to no purpoſe to tell us, that your commiſſion purſues the common form of all other commiſſions to Judges who are appointed by the

* 15. *Richard* 2. *ch.* 3. 4. *Inſt.* 137. 3 *B. Com.* 106.
† 4 *Inſt.* 141.
‡ 4 *Inſt.* 142.
‖ 4 *Inſt.* 139.
* 4 *Inſt.* 137. 142.
† 4 *Inſt.* 137.

Court of Admiralty. Allowing this to be true, (which, by the way, does not appear) the danger to the liberties of these countries, is not the less on that account. In England, where the courts of Westminster Hall can send writs of prohibition to the Civil Law Courts, it is not very material what are the words of the commission to the Court of Admiralty. But in America, the case is widely different.

It may be justly doubted, whether our Superior Courts of common law have a power to stop the proceedings of a Court of Admiralty. I do not indeed pretend to say exactly what may be the provincial laws of the other colonies on this head. But in *this* province at least, I think the Supreme Court has no such power. Suppose then your successor in office should think proper to try a cause on a policy of insurance; which is expressly one of the objects of your commission. To say that he will never make this use of his power, and that there is no danger of it, is language fit only for those who are totally ignorant of every idea of law. In such a case, let me ask you, to what tribunal shall we apply to prevent him from going on to a determination? For my part, I know of none. But perhaps you will say, there lies an appeal from such a decree, either to the King in Council, or to the High Court of Admiralty in England. Be it so. Yet you must own, that the expence and delay, naturally attending appeals to England from these provinces, are most discouraging circumstances in their way, and are doubtless the causes why so few are carried hence. Besides, in the present case, I apprehend an appeal would signify nothing. If it was to be made to the King in Council, we should probably be told, that the Judge had not gone beyond the line of his duty, as chalked out in his commission, and that *that* was the only rule he could possibly go by. Or if the appeal should be made to the Admiralty in England, it is highly improbable, that a Court, which has been so fond at all times of extending its jurisdiction, would, merely for that reason, reverse a judgment given by one of its inferior branches. We know too much of the policy of the times, as well as of the great influence of a certain eminent Chief Justice, to suppose that appeals against the jurisdiction of a Civil Law Court, would be listened to with much attention.

The times in America, Sir, are critical and important. Every step, taken by the Mother Country, in which we are the least interested, should be watched with a jealous eye. The spirit of administration in England, has ran violently for some time past, towards arbitrary measures. To promote these measures, the civil law is certainly a most compleat instrument. In *your* hands indeed there may not be so much danger from it. But we are not always sure of having a man of probity to fill the office. Your successor may be a very different man. Laws cease to be any security, when they trust to what men *will* do, and neglect to guard against what they *may* do.

You will perhaps suspect this letter comes from some gentleman in office, whose interest is in danger from your commission. But rest assured, Sir, it does not. Whatever may be *my* character and profession, I cannot help thinking, and I hope you will excuse me for telling you so, that the execution of the office *you* hold, must wound every feeling of honour and delicacy. You know what I mean. Your salary of £. 600 a year is to be paid, in the first place, out of the moiety money arising from *condemnations* made by *yourself* as *a Judge*. This, Sir, people will think, looks too much like being party, judge, and jury. The administration of justice should not only be pure, but like Cæsar's wife, should not even be suspected.

RUSSEL.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

AS the province of Pennsylvania is well supplied with waters, issuing out of hills and mountains in many parts thereof, favouring an Inland Navigation: And as the great utility of canals have been so abundantly demonstrated in our Mother Country, as well as in other States of Europe, it is thought a canal might be opened between the waters of Schuylkill and Susquehannah, which would greatly tend to encourage husbandry and agriculture in this province, and increase and improve our Western trade. The following extracts from the History of Inland Navigations, particularly those of the Duke of Bridgewater, &c. published in England, may be sufficient to shew the utility and importance of canals.

WHEN we consider that the wants and necessities of mankind are principally supplied by trade and commerce, it will appear of the utmost importance to render their communication with each other, for those salutary purposes, as easy and as commodious as possible. Thus navigation joins, as it were, the whole world in a social intercourse of benefits; it conveys the superabundance of the productions of one country or climate to another, destitute of those productions or manufactures, and returns to the other the natural or artificial commodities of that country; and every pen has celebrated those great and adventurous men, who, by their discoveries in this art, have spread knowledge, humanity, and improvement over every part of the globe. Thence have flowed into Europe a full tide of wealth and opulence; and the importance or weight of every nation of this happy quarter of the world, may be deduced from the encouragement they have given to trade, commerce and manufactures, the few restraints they have laid upon these transactions, so necessary to the well-being of states and individuals; which make such an essential difference between the maritime and the military governments, as I venture to stile them, as every one must contemplate with delight and satisfaction.

Subordinate only to navigation upon the ocean, every attempt to facilitate an intercourse between one district and another, in any particular country, to render the carriage of the natural or artificial products of the several provinces of a kingdom, ready and cheap, certainly merits the public attention and applause. Without the means usually employed for this purpose, the inhabitants of the northern and southern, or eastern and western parts of England, would be little acquainted with each other, or those of the midland parts, and the commodities they peculiarly grow or make, would be almost confined to their own consumption: But the planning, laying out, or improving roads for land communication and carriage, the rendering rivers, where nature has not done it, navigable for vessels of burthen, has admirably answered these ends in many respects: Still there were inland districts remaining, which had no opportunity naturally of a water communication, and many still, whose inhabitants have never thought of any such conveyance; by which large tracts of country are locked up in almost impenetrable gloom, no verdure chears the eye, and the industrious peasant beholds the fruits of his daily toil confined to his own, or sent to a distant market, with such a load for carriage as eats up his little gains, and cramps him in obtaining the necessary articles of subsistance.

The present age, however, will shine with distinguished lustre in the annals of our country: We have rendered ourselves renowned by our warlike atchievements, and, though late, we have begun to improve our country, (during the days of peace) by many praise-worthy and salutary undertakings, of which none redounds so much to the public benefit as *inland navigations*, which, as will appear in the sequel, have been (where already undertaken) executed with spirit, and were only planned, proposed with judgment, and inforced by the most solid and convictive arguments; which selfish interest, obstinacy, and ignorance have, in vain, endeavoured to refute.

I have said, it was late before this country found out the benefits of inland navigation, which its situation as an island, and its many fine navigable rivers, might conduce to retards us from the thoughts of, though our neighbours and natural allies, in Holland, out of a small tract of marsh-land, by this means, particularly, have raised a populous and powerful state, reverenced and courted by all the world. They have intersected their country with artificial canals, the support and repair of which they attend to with the utmost precaution and diligence; these canals convey away, or receive those waters which otherwise would drown their country. They are the conveyance of travellers and passengers from place to place, as well as of goods of every kind. They turn mills, weave tape, split iron, and perform abundance of other profitable labour. An inhabitant of Rotterdam may hereby breakfast at Delft or the Hague, and dine at Leyden; he may sup at Amsterdam, or return home again before night. In frosty weather, travelling on these canals, on skaits, is still more expeditious, and carts and sledges are substituted, for heavy burdens, in the room of boats and barges, which are not as much employed on their canals as in their streets. By means of their canals and navigable rivers, they carry on that immense inland trade to all parts of France, Flanders, and Germany, which has never been exceeded by any other people. France exhibits also instances of industry and contrivance in canals for inland navigation. The canals of Briere and Orleans supply Paris with the productions of divers provinces, and the fourth of France with the cloths, stuffs, and camblets of Abbeville, Amiens, Rheims, Sedan, and Lisle; from whence, by the same conveyance, they furnish the north of France with Provence oils, Muscadel wines, dried fruits, hard ware, paper, and other merchandizes of the south. The junction of the Somme with the Oyse, opens to Paris a ready conveyance for the grain of Picardy, and the sea-coal, wood, butter, copper, and spices of the northern provinces of the kingdom. The junction of the Ocean with the Mediterranean, the works for which commenced in 1666, were resumed in 1667, and have answered the great ends proposed ever since 1682, will ever do honour to the memory of Lewis XIV, his able minister Colbert, and to Riquet the engineer, who conducted this amazing work. As this work is not much known here, I shall digress into a short account thereof, from a celebrated performance *; from which all the difficulties considered, our present undertakers of inland navigations may reap spirit and fortitude, to stem all the difficulties that may occur in their patriotic labours, when they survey what unabated industry and ever availing perseverance have produced in a neighbouring kingdom.

"The hill of Naurouse, which is considerably nearer to Thoulouse than Narbonne, was pitched upon as the most proper place from whence to draw two canals; one whereof was to fall into the Garonne, and the other into the Mediterranean. M. Riquet made choice of a place upon this hill, that was raised 600 feet above the level of those two waters, from whence he observed that the ground lay slanting down, almost in one continual descent to them on each side. Upon this spot he endeavoured to make a large collection of waters, in order to distribute them into the two canals; one whereof was to descend to Thoulouse, and the other to fall into the Mediterranean. Though there was but one spring at Naurouse, and that insufficient to answer the end proposed, yet he brought hither, from the adjacent mountains †, by virtue of an aqueduct, or conduit, of about five leagues in length, a current of water between five and six thousand inches both in breadth and depth; which stream being distributed in the two canals last mentioned, forms in every part a body of water of above a million of cubic toises‡. In order to be guarded against any accidental drought, he caused a long reservoir to be dug near Naurouse, which contained above 600,000 cubic toises of water, and was reserved to supply the source of distribution in case of a dry season. In such places where the land lies upon a descent, the water is pent up in large sluices, between 20 and 30 feet in breadth, inclosed on each side by two high walls, that run parallel one to the other; and by a pair of substantial gates. As the water falls down from the upper sluices into the lower, it forms a grand cascade, and strikes the eye of the spectator with wonderful delight. We will suppose a vessel in its passage from Narbonne, after it has sailed through the canal that runs along the plain, arrived at the foot of one of these sluices: the gates are instantly flung open; the water so hemmed in, as aforesaid, rushes forth with an impetuous force; and blending with that in the canal, forms one common level. Upon this, the bark sails into the sluice, and the gates are shut up again. The water which descends from the upper sluice, rises, by slow degrees, several toises; the vessel accordingly rises with it, till it comes to a level with the water contained in the second sluice, by means whereof a bark that is coming from Narbonne may pass, without any obstruction, out of the first sluice into the second; or, one coming from Thoulouse, may be introduced out of the second into the first. The gates of the second sluice being shut, the vessel in the same manner mounts into the third: And thus it ascends from sluice to sluice, till it come to the source of distribution, and then, by the same sort of conveyance, falls down to Thoulouse. The channel, from the place where it empties itself into the port of Cette to Thoulouse, is at least 70 leagues long. They were frequently reduced to the necessity of turning and winding it to preserve the level, to fortify it with piles in those places where the earth gave way, to convey it over bridges and stone arches, in the vallies; to lay some mountains level with the ground, and cut a passage through others, and arch them over, for the reception of its waters. Above 2,000,000 of cubic toises of earth, and more than 5000 of solid rocks, have been hollowed for the preparation of its bed: One hundred and fourteen sluices have been erected for the ascent and descent of vessels; sixteen prodigious mounds have been raised to divert such waters as might any ways obstruct their passage, and twenty-four spacious drains to empty the canal, upon any apprehensions of its being too much embarrassed or overcharged with mire and sands. Upon a moderate computation, we are informed that there are above 40,000 cubic toises of stone-work in these erections, together with a projection into the sea of 200 toises, and a pier of 500, which, at present, secures the port of Cette, and renders it a very safe and commodious harbour: which, as the coast of Languedoc has not havens at all, and is very dangerous, is so much the more advantageous. The expence of this stupendous work was nothing compared to the advantages reaped therefrom."

Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, amongst his other grand designs, had planned a navigation for conveying all the rich goods of Persia, to his new city of Petersburgh. They were to be first transported to Astracan, through the mouth of the Volga; from thence, by a conjunction of canals, into the river Don; by another conduit into the Occa, and from thence to Moscow, by the river Mosca: afterwards, by several other channels of communication, through the Dwina to Archangel, on the White Sea; and lastly, through the lake Ladoga, which lies at the foot of the gulf of Finland, to Petersburgh. But alas! the death of this great man prevented the perfect accomplishment of this noble undertaking, which would have made Petersburgh, perhaps, the most populous and best place of traffic in the world.

(To be continued in our next.)

* Nature Displayed.

† The Robine, or channel, that conducts the waters from the back mountains to the source of distribution.

‡ A measure consisting of six feet, or a fathom.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 20.

THE committee appointed at the late meeting of the dealers in Tea in this town, joined by a gentleman from the committee of correspondence in this place, to repair to the persons concerned in the sale of that article to obtain their assent, and subscription to the resolves passed at said meeting; have in conformity, applied to the principal dealers, and find the numbers to stand thus,

79 against the sale and use of all Tea.
9 for the sale and use only of such, as may not be subjected to duty.

This being the day fixed when the sale of Tea will cease, it is desired and expected that such who have agreed to, as well as those who have subscribed the resolves offered to them by the committee, will strictly adhere thereto; and it is wished that the few who have not, will on reconsideration, perceive the utility and necessity of the measures, and immediately join their disinterested fellow-citizens in the same resolutions.

The 18th of January being the day appointed for the celebration of the birth day of our most gracious Queen Charlotte, accordingly on Tuesday last at twelve o'clock the guns at the batteries in this town were fired, and at one o'clock the guns at Castle William and on board his Majesty's ships of war in this harbour, were also fired.

We are informed, that one John Cook, of Salem, skipper of a schooner belonging to Mr. George Bickford, of the same place, accepted of the infamous employment of transporting from Cape-Cod to Castle William, the East-India Company's detestable Tea, saved out of the wreck of Capt. Loring's brig.

Mr. Bickford is now a patient at Essex Hospital, and we are assured, that a company of natives, dressed in the Indian manner, armed with hatchets, axes, &c. have already paid him a visit; but he being under inoculation, they deferred proceeding to extremities.——What punishments is to be inflicted on the skipper is yet uncertain; but it is judged by the expressions of indignation at his conduct, he will not escape with impunity.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

To Mr. HUTCHINSON.

TO commend Virtue, and to detest and oppose Vice is the prerogative of every human being, as thereby the happiness of society may be advanced; by the former in exciting to a continuance and increase of it, and by the latter often in its restraint in some degree at least: Suffer me then, Sir, to make a few observations, refering them to you and others for a particular application.

When the chief Magistrate administers his high office for the happiness of society for which he was instituted by the laws of God and man, he justly has not only these laws, but the highest esteem and regard of his fellow-men for his security: On the contrary, when he prostitutes it to selfish views, to accomplish which he becomes the tool of wicked men to enslave a people, he justly exposes himself to the reproach of mankind, is obnoxious to the laws of God, and to those of man were they not unrighteously executed, and therefore to be detested and opposed as having no authority but the submission of the people, which would be degrading themselves below the brute creation. Absolute and unlimited submission is to be expected and required from them whose nature is adapted only for that purpose: But mankind were design'd for an exalted and extensive sphere; endow'd with an inestimable variety of natural rights, to enter into society, all the laws of which arise from freedom of choice and determination, and under the direction of the distinguishing characteristick of their nature, reason and understanding; the result of which is to submit only to the laws consented to for the security of these natural rights, and for the happiness of society which depends upon them. So that a proper sense of the dignity and felicity of human nature must excite men when deprived of any of them, especially so essential a one as their property, to appeal to the laws of God and nature, upon which those laws were grafted that are executing for the means of slavery and misery, when they were design'd to make men free, and consequently happy, and not suffer such an infamous tool to live: The reverse of this is not humanity, it is the highest act of injustice to themselves and posterity, as well as offensive to that being who gave them powers and faculties to know and enjoy the rights granted to them, for which they can rejoice in existence as a priviledge, and which he has made it their duty to support and defend, and to recover when wrested from them. Therefore such an unfaithful and unrighteous magistrate cannot be treated with severity equal to his deserts, and it must be the wish of all good men, that if his own reflections have not proved like a faithful glass to give him back his own image, thereby reducing him to such distraction as *really to cut his own throat*, that any one of the injured community would do it for him, or that *some shot* that should not prove random, might take from the world (if God should not immediately in his ordinary providence) such a traitor and rebel to the laws of God and man. Nor is it unreasonable to expect this might be the case, for man is often the instrument in executing the purposes of Heaven for the punishment of man.

Whether you, Sir, are the amiable or abandoned character described, I leave to your own conscience and ninety-nine in a hundred of the good people of this province to determine.

In either character that may be justly attributed to you, I hope you will experience the just reward.

Milton, Jan. 1774. FELTON.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 24.

To His EXCELLENCY WILLIAM TRYON, Esq; *Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the colony of* New-York, *and the territories depending thereon in* America, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.*

The humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the colony of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the General Assembly of the colony of New-York, beg leave to return your Excellency our most hearty thanks for your speech.

We most cordially condole with your Excellency on the late melancholy event which has involved your interest, and that of the colony, in one common ruin; and we are the more sensibly affected on this occasion, that the calamity has befallen a gentleman of your Excellency's benevolence, whose feeling heart has always been disposed to relieve the wants of the poor and distressed.

We cannot sufficiently adore the peculiar interposition of divine providence in the preservation of the lives of your Excellency and family, and preventing the terrible effects which might have been expected from the rapid and resistless fury of the flames; and our warmest thanks are due to the citizens and military, by whose powerful exertions the metropolis was preserved from this destructive fire.

It would afford us great satisfaction to know from whence this accident arose; at the same time, from the depositions which your Excellency has been pleased to lay before us, we cannot entertain the least doubt but that every precaution had been taken by your servants to prevent this dreadful misfortune; nor can we have the least grounds to compute it to any neglect.

We also most sincerely lament that the materials and papers which your Excellency had prepared to be laid before this house for our deliberations, have been so unfortunately destroyed.

We are pleased to find that the commissaries appointed to settle the line of jurisdiction between this colony and Massachusetts-Bay, have, with the consent of the respective Governors, entered into an agreement for that purpose; and we have the greatest hopes that his Majesty's approbation will soon put a final period to this controversy, which has for so long a time not only affected the property, but greatly disturbed the tranquility of many of his Majesty's subjects in both governments.

We flattered ourselves that the running the line between this colony and the province of Quebec, would have been finally compleated last summer; but are disappointed to find that the surveyors were compelled, from the want of provisions, to leave the work unfinished, after the trouble your Excellency has taken on this occasion in visiting that government, and the liberal grants of this colony for that purpose.

We shall give all due attention to the support of government, and the other matters particularly recommended by your Excellency to us.

The tumults and disorders which have arisen from the contests between the New-York grantees,

and the claimants under New-Hampshire, in the north-eastern district in the county of Albany, and in part of the county of Charlotte; and the outrages which have been committed there on the settlers under this government, are of a very alarming nature: And when we reflect that private security and public happiness, equally depend on the free and uninterrupted dispensation of Justice, and a dutiful submission to the laws, we cannot but join in sentiment with your Excellency, that this is become an intolerable grievance, which requires immediate consideration and redress: And as his Majesty has been pleased to order your Excellency to England, we have not the least doubt but you will represent this matter in its true light.

Your Excellency's known regard and attachment to this colony, give us the strongest reason to expect that we shall experience the most friendly marks of your Excellency's cordial affection;—and we should think ourselves unhappy at the departure of a Governor who has justly merited our approbation and esteem, were not our hopes flattered with the pleasing prospect of your speedy return: And we have the fullest confidence that during your absence, you will chearfully embrace every opportunity to promote the interest and prosperity of a grateful people.

By order of the General Assembly,

New-York,
18th January, 1774. } JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the greatest sincerity I return you my thanks for your very obliging and loyal address, and the assurances you give me to pay a due attention to the several matters I have recommended to you.

Your affectionate expressions of condolence on the late melancholy event, affords me great support under the weight of that misfortune; and your pointing out my inability from thence, so amply to administer to the relief of the poor and distressed, affects my sensibility.

Our most gracious and benevolent Sovereign, ever attentive to the felicity of all his subjects, expects from me, while I have the honor of being his Representative among you, that I should make the interest and happiness of his people of this province the grand object of my administration: My own inclinations also have constantly excited me to a strict and zealous performance of that duty; and I feel the most perfect satisfaction in now making my greateful acknowledgements for the very honourable manner in which you, after the experience you have had of my residence in this country, have declared your esteem for me, your approbation of my conduct, and your hopes of my speedy return. Be assured I shall always entertain the most ardent wishes for your welfare; and it will be the most pleasing part of my duty, on my arrival in England, faithfully to represent to his Majesty every thing that may concern the prosperity of this flourishing colony. WM. TRYON.

New-York, the 19th Jan. 1774.

Extract from the Journal of the General Assembly of the colony of New-York.

DIE JOVIS, 10 ho. A. M. the 20th Jan. 1774.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the letters received from the Speakers of several of the Houses of Assembly on this continent, inclosing the resolutions entered into by them respectively: After some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Col. Seaman reported from the committee, that they had directed him to report to the House the following resolutions, to wit.

Resolved, Nem. Con.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that a standing committee of correspondence and enquiry be appointed, to consist of the following persons, to wit. *John Cruger*, Esq; Speaker; *James De Lancey, James Jauncey, Jacob Walton, Benjamin Seaman, Isaac Wilkins, Frederick Philips, Daniel Kissam, Zebulon Seaman, John Rapalje, Simon Boerum, John De Noyelles*, and *George Clinton*, Esquires, or any seven of them, whose business it shall be to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all such acts and resolutions of the British Parliament, or proceedings of Administration, as do or may relate to or effect the liberties and privileges of his Majesty's subjects in the British colonies in America; and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our sister colonies, respecting these important considerations; and the result of their proceedings to lay before the House.

Resolved also, Nem. Con.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Speaker of this House prepare draughts of letters to the Speakers of the Assemblies on the continent of America, inclosing these resolutions, and requesting them to lay the same before their respective Assemblies; and that he do return the thanks of this House to the Burgesses of Virginia, for their early attention to the liberties of America.

Which resolutions having been read a second time, RESOLVED, That this House doth agree with the committee in the said resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 31.

Monday, the 3d instant, being the day appointed by law for choosing twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the Society for the relief of poor and distressed masters of ships, their widows and children, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year.

MANAGERS. Samuel Mifflin, Esq; Charles Stedman, George Morrison, Enoch Hobart, Andrew Caldwell, Robert Whyte, William Heysham, Joseph Stiles, Charles Lyon, James Sparkes, William Richards, and William Davis.

TREASURER. Peter Reeve.

At a meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on Friday the 21st instant, the following new members were elected—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Stanhope, the Honourable Lord Mahon, and Samuel Moore, Esq; of London. Mr. Andrew Duncan, of Edinburgh. The Honourable John Ellis, Esq; the Honourable Brian Edwards, Esq; and Doctor William Wright, of Jamaica. Bernard Roman, Esq; and George Gauld, Esq; of Pensacola. Doctor James M'Clurg, and Doctor Walter Jones, of Virginia. John Jones, Esq; of Maryland. Doctor William Bryan, and Doctor Jonathan Elmer, of New-Jersey. Doctor John Perkins of Boston, Messieurs James Bringhurst, Benjamin Morgan, Sharp Delany, and Doctor Thomas Park, of Philadelphia.

Departed this life, on the 12th instant, Mr. PETER STOUT of *Dover*, in *Kent county on Delaware*, in the 21st year of his age. He was a young man engaging in his temper, agreeable in his manners, and universally esteemed by all that knew him. He early discovered a promising genius, which, under wise and prudent cultivation, had almost ripened into knowledge, that bid fair for usefulness. For near three years before his death, he had applied himself to the study of *Physic*, with such assiduity, as promised eminence in his profession. The expectation of his friends and the public was heightened by his prudent conduct and irreproachable moral character: But the relentless hand of death took him off, by an untimely stroke, to the excessive grief of his relatives, and uncommon sorrow of his friends and acquaintance.

Extract of a letter from Dover.

"On Sunday the 23d inst. the wife of a poor labourer here was delivered of four living children, —three daughters and one son, who are all now in perfect health and like to remain so."

MARRIED. MR. JOSEPH GRIFFITH, of Newtown, Bucks County, to Miss POLLY THORNTON, daughter to Mr. John Thornton, at Trenton Ferry. MR. THOMAS FLEESON, to MISS BECKY BRITTON, both of this city.

The piece signed a Schoolmaster, *and Advertisements omitted for want of room, shall be in our next.*

City of Philadelphia, January 25, 1774.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

Whitebread lb.oz.	*Middl. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d.loafis0 6¾	1d.loafis0 7¼	1d.loafis0 10¼
2d.ditto,0 13½	2d.ditto, 0 14¾	2d.ditto, 1 4¼
4d.ditto,1 10½	4d.ditto, 1 13½	4d.ditto, 2 9
8d.ditto,3 5	8d.ditto, 3 11	8d.ditto, 5 2
12d.ditto,4 15½	12d.ditto, 5 8½	12d.ditto, 7 11

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Gull, J. Ross, Grenadoes.

CLEARED.

Ship Blessing, J. Atkinson, Cadiz.
Brig Boscawen, N. Caldwell, Cork.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, PHILADELPHIA. *January* 5, 1774.

A. WILLLIAM AULD, Robert Anderson, Eliz. Abbot, Gilbert and Thomas Ash, Peter Alton, Ricloff Albertson, Joseph Allen, Capt. George Ancrum, Benjamin Armitage, Peter Arthur, James Adair, Susannah Abingdon, *Philadelphia.*

B. Andrew Brodley, Henry Bailie, Ann Bayard, John Bennet, John Blair, John Bispham, Joseph Braiden, William Brown, 2, Thomas Brown, 2 Matthew Bunn, 2, John Brophy, Matthew Brew, Robert Bennington, John Boggs, James Bringe, Capt. Gamaliel Bayley, Nathaniel Bayley, Matthew Brown, John Bay, Peter Brown, George Bonnin, Mr. Braden, Dr. John Beatty, Daniel Baxto, Andrew Bryan, Richard Bisson, William Bruce, John Bailey, William Bratten, John Ryan, Zachariah Bolitho, James Boyd, Capt. Blair, *Philadelphia.* Mary Burney, alias Cartney, Samuel Bettey, John Bodle, *Bucks County.* Edward Burrows, *Penington-town.* Reading Betty, *Deer-Field.*

C. Thomas Crawford, James Cook, Eliz. Connor, Eliz. Connell, Charles Costly, James Cummin, Edward Callan, Francis Carr, Hugh Cain, James Conners, James Camble, Debby Clappin, Daniel Cafiuld, Alexander Curry, Catherine Clarke, Jane Chambers, 2, Robert Campbell, John Christian, John Conner, George Campbell, William Connelly, William Cordue, Thomas Clarke, John Crafford, 2, Ester Christy, James Champneys, 2, Richard Checkley, Thomas Caben, James Caben, Thomas Cornish, Thomas Currie, David Coster, Capt. Joseph Curry, Eliz. Coates, William Connell, Charles Collins, Henry Candry, Daniel Campbell, Richard Carr, John Connelly, John Cohon, John Conn, Robert Cummins, John Cook, Joseph Cambridge, Michael Calgan, *Philadelphia.* Sarah Christy, *Great Valley.* James Colven, *Hattonfield.*

D. Gabriel De Veber, Mrs. Durry, Patrick Downy, John Dunbar, Samuel Davison, William Darbyshire, John Donnal, John Dougherty, John Downing, Mary Davis, Godfrey Deal, William Drinkall, Terrence Donnelly, William Dromond, Samuel Daff, William Dean, Coff Duglois, John Donaldson, *Philadelphia.*

E. Jane Ewart, William Elwell, Robert Ewen, *Philadelphia.*

F. John Fergison, Enoch Flower, Robert Franis, Robert Forster, William Forster, Dennis Falvey, Charles Fleming, James Forster, Mr. De Vaune, Edward Flarty, Dougal Fowden, Andrew Feller, Robert Ferguson, Garret Fitz Gibbons, Patrick Finney, Ally Farrel, Abraham Fuller, Abraham Franks, Martin Foy, *Philadelphia.*

G. Edward Gay, Isaac Garison, Dennis Glaney, William Grant, William Gallaugher, Joseph Govier, Jacob Garrow, James Gaddis, Margaret Gollogher, Patrick Glankan, Jacob Garand, Samuel Gronovoly, 3, John Graham, Philip W. Gibson, Alpert Greana, James Galloway, William Golden, Thomas Gabandon, David Gibson, 2, Ann Gilldea, John Geddis, Benjamin Glover, John Green, Aston Gerring, 2, Abram Gerring, *Philadelphia.*

H. Eliza. Helverton, William Hardy, Paul Hamilton, John Haynes, Hugh Haffron, Widow Hordige, Richard Hayward, Thomas Hunter, Mr. Holland, 2, Joseph Hunter, Patrick Heartney, Daniel Hearn, Mary Hartford, George Hughes, Capt. Samuel Hinckley, James Hanlon, Samuel Harnel, Michael Hannah, Joseph B. Higgins, Benjamin Hyatt, Robert Harper, Barney Haragan, John Healy, Jane Himan, James Hayes, John Hughes, John Hobson, 2, John Hirsts, John Heyle, John Henesy, Thomas Hill, Adam Hoops, Edward Hears, Thomas Hawkins, *Philadelphia.* Walter Haddock, Matthew Hynds, *Bucks County.* Mr. Hendrickson, 46 miles from *Burlington.* Thomas Holmes, near *Philadelphia.*

I. John Jacques, Moses Johnson, Charles Jervis, William Jones, Thomas Jones, 2, Thomas Jeffervs, James Jenkins, *Philadelphia.* Israel Jacobs, *New-Providences.* Joseph Jones, *Norrington.* William Johnston, *South-Hampton.*

K. John Kelly, Margaret Kinsley, Peter Kennedy, Mary Kirk, James Kennedy, Isaac Kirkpatrick, Patt. Kelly, Henry Kerr, Andrew Kells, James Kerr, *Philadelphia.* William Keith, *Upper Makefield.* David Kennedy, *Penns County.* Nicholas Keen, *Penns-Neck, Salem.*

L. William Long, James Lowry, Michael Lindsay, William Linch, Thomas Lloyd, William Linn, Thomas Lawrence, Rev. Matthew Lind, William Level, John Lane, John Leighton, Peter Lugrin, William Loyons, Alexander Low, John Lewwelin, *Philadelphia.* John Lyndall, 2, *Tawny.*

M. Terence M'Corricter, John M'Iver, James M'Cord, Neal M'Duffee, William M'Kencrow, Margaret M'Caver, John Maunteer, Thomas M'Kinley, Archibald M'Corkle, John Mann. William Morsey, James M'Cullough, Margaret Millard, William Murry, Robert Moore, Capt. Charles M'Carty. William Miller, Capt. Thomas Mulford, Hugh M'Kee, John Miller, Henry Marshall, John M'Intosh, Hugh Montgomery, Robert M'Gill, Alexander Miller, William Mullen, William M'Cleonemy, Charles Minsto, John Milling, Christian Minick, Henry Mearick, James Murphey, Mr. Macke, Godfried Maggin, Charles M'Intire, John Merrick, Thomas Menney, James M'Donnell, William Macdonald, Archibald Munn, John Mackie, William Messtriming, Jane Magarrely, Johannes Miller, George M'Farland, Patrick M'Courd, Robert M'Master, James M'Calpin, James Mortimore, Edward Mulcahy, Archibald M'Corkel, John M'Common, John M'Kilop, John M'Closkil, Mr. Morse, James M'Neil, *Philadelphia.*

N. Anthony Neilson, 2, Henry Neal, John Newton, James Neill, John Nickles, Hugh Neilson, David Neilson, William Neal, *Philadelphia.*

O. James Oellers, Elinor O'Quinn, Morto O'Brian, Luke Owens, *Philadelphia.* John Old, *Schuylkill.*

P. Edward Plenhert, William Pirerson, William Popham, James Pendlebury, David Patterson, Joseph Price, 2, David Pigcott, Joseph Pigat, Mouam Potts, Levi Pottle, Daniel Preston, John Patterson, Thomas Potts, *Philadelphia.* Joseph Peck, *Cumberland County, W. Jersey.*

R. Mr. Rudolf, Philip Ruckel, Robert Reading, Mrs. Reese, Andrew Robenson, Jacob Ritter, John Roster, Anna Rodman, Hugh Read, Niel Refland, Sarah Richardson, Capt. Peter Robinson, 3, Terence Rilley, 2, Thomas Ravanough, Ludwick Ror, Mrs. Rollo, James Rodgers, Henry Rourk, 2, Patrick Rea, Henry Rue, *Philadelphia.* Richard Renshaw, *Glouceſter Point.* William Rew, *Bucks County.* William Rea, *Montgomery.*

S. Charles Stewart, Joseph Scott, James Smith, James Shields, Thomas Shute, 2, Daniel Sullivan, Joseph Simpson, 2, John Stuart, Zenas Smith, Esther Singletary, Allen Saunders, Budle Shinn, John Stille, John Smith, James Stevenson, 2, William Starnnontt, 2, James Swain, Francis Soupert, John Shaw, John Short, 2, Joseph Shephard, Matthias Sandum, 2, John Snowden, George Southry, Jeremiah Savage, John Shea, Michael Spring, Polly Stevens, Samuel Sloan, Andrew Saunders, Joseph Saul, Jacob Shangle, alias Ingle, Susannah Sempson, William Sword, *Philadelphia.* Thomas Stephens, Joseph Sharp, *Jersey.* Hugh Smith, *Bucks County.*

T. George Thomas, Joseph Thompson, 2, Capt. George Thompson, 2, Archy Thompson, Mary Thompson, Catherine Tofield, Sarah Tannagh, Robert Taylor, Rebecca Thompson, *Philadelphia.* Rev. Mr. Treat, *Abington.* Rev. Mr. Tingley, *Lewes-Town.*

V. Bernard Vandergrift, Ann Vincent, Thomas Virgin, *Philadelphia.* Abraham Vandyke, *Port Penn.* Michael Van Court, *Pennypack.* Joseph Vanmeture, *Salem County.*

W. Thomas Wylie, Adam Watt, 2, Walter Walters, Joseph Whethers, James Winters, James Watson, Mr. Warton, Charles Walker, James Woods, Charles Whiteford, Margaret Wilson, John Williams, Andrew Watson, Kuyper and Wial, Capt. Samuel Wright, Col. Thomas White, John Watt, Joseph Willson, Andrew Willey, John Wallace, John Wiggleſworth, 2, Miss Wandame, Charles Waiste, William Wilche, Robert Willson, Mr. Watson, John White, John Wilson, *Philadelphia.*

Y. Catherine Young, *Philadelphia.*

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Philadelphia, 1st month 29th, 1774.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, pleasant, and valuable plantation in the township of Bristol, and county of Bucks, on which JOSEPH WHITE resides, containing about 263 acres, about 96 of which are wood-land, about 6 acres of apple trees, about 34 acres of meadow, which do not require manure; the remainder fields for plowing, &c. the dwelling house near the center stands high, and the fields and meadow may be viewed from the house, a large barn, near the dwelling house, and very convenient to the fields and meadow, with cow-houses, sheep house, and cart house; a large milk house supplied by a spring never known to fail.

Also for sale, a plantation adjoining the above, in tenure of JOHN WRIGHT, containing about 170 acres; on which is a dwelling house and barn, an orchard of apple trees, about 65 acres of woodland, about 30 acres of meadow, the remainder chiefly fields for plowing. These two places will be sold together, or separate; they lay near Delaware about 5 miles from Bristol, and about 24 miles from Philadelphia. It is expected lime will suit the soil well. One third part of the purchase money being paid at signing the deed, the payments of the remainder will be made easy. For further information apply to JOHN PEMBERTON in Philadelphia.

N. B. If these places are not sold before the 20th of 3d month next, it is proposed to put them up at public sale, of which notice will be given sometime before of the day and place of sale.

On FRIDAY next will be published (and given away gratis to all who are pleased to call or send for it) at the late Union Library in Third-street,

A Considerable CATALOGUE of a collection of New and Old BOOKS, which will begin to be exhibited by auction, by ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctioneer, on Monday the 7th of February, 1774, and will continue selling for eight or ten evenings successively, (Sundays excepted) among which are many capital Books in arts, sciences, history, divinity, law, &c. &c. with a numerous list of elegant authors on the most refined and sublime morality.

*** Gentlemen and Ladies who wish to sell, exchange, or choose to take the chance of the public prices, for libraries or parcels of books, will be waited upon by their respectful servant,

ROBERT BELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing near 600 acres, lying on Ancocus River, about 5 miles from the mouth, or where it empties itself into the Delaware, 5 miles from Burlington and Mount-Holly, and about 15 miles by land and 17 by water from Philadelphia, to which place many of the farmers in the neighbourhood go every week to Market. It formerly consisted of two large and one small farms, and might easily be divided again in the same manner, there being on it two good farm houses, and two small tenements: One of the farm houses stands on a fine healthy spot, has been lately enlarged, new roofed, and put into thorough repair. There is near to it an exceeding good dairy, stables, barn, stalls and sheds for cattle; an orchard, garden, fish pond, some valuable fruit trees, and every conveniency that can be wanted on a farm. It would make altogether an exceeding good grazing farm, there being, besides a large range for young cattle, several fields of upland meadow, and about 30 acres of banked meadow, which yield a considerable quantity of good hay. This meadow has a double bank round it, so that the inward one is secured from being hurt by freshes and storms. The whole is in good fence, and divided into proper fields, having upwards of 20,000 cedar rails in the different fences. It would make an elegant COUNTRY SEAT for a Gentleman who chooses retirement, having a fine situation for a mansion-house, with a PARK containing about 175 acres, in which there are between 30 and 40 deer. There are several pleasant shady walks, particularly in a young grove of pines, where many more might be easily made at a small expence. A valuable breed of cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry, oxen and horses used to the plow, household furniture and implements of husbandry, may be had with the place. On the river side is a wharf or landing place, to which vessels of considerable burthen might come, and where formerly a large ship was built. This, it is thought, would be a good situation for a Country Store, and that near it there might be a good Fishery for shad in the season. Great part of the farm formerly belonged to the late Honourable *John Smith*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for *New-Jersey*, and the whole now belongs to his Excellency Governor *Franklin*, who being about to remove to Amboy, has impowered me the subscriber to either let or sell it. The title is indisputable, and time will be given, if required, for part of the purchase money. For terms apply to DANIEL ELLIS,

At BURLINGTON.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1774.

A COMPLEAT RUM DISTILLERY, AND LOT OF GROUND,

In Walnut-street near Fifth-street, to be SOLD reasonable.

THE Lot is 40 feet front and 83 deep; on it is the still-house, which is 17 by 50 feet, a compting-house, one still of 700 and another of 150 gallons, two extraordinary good worms that match the stills, a worm-tub that contains near 90 barrels, 16 working cisterns that contain each a charge for the two stills, a low wine cistern (all made in the best manner and hooped with iron) with proper return cisterns, pumps, spouts, &c. all quite new, and in excellent repair: There is a sewer to convey off all the returns and sulliage of the house, which saves much trouble and expence that attend most other Distilleries, which have their returns hauled to the river. Any person inclined to purchase the same, may apply to WILLIAM HORNBY, at the Distillery, who will shew the premises, with the stills and utensils (or either without the other) and treat for the same; and will also demonstrate to the purchaser how he may, with a capital of about 500*l.* (besides the purchase of the Distillery) clear 350*l.* per annum, without much hindrance from other business, notwithstanding what interest or ignorance may say to the contrary. It is requested a speedy application may be made, as there is a necessity of making a speedy sale.

ON MONDAY next, the seventh of February, precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and also at seven in the evening, Mr. COLLES proposes to begin his Mechanic, Pneumatic, Hydraulic and Geographic Lectures, at the STATE-HOUSE, for which purpose he has made considerable additions and improvements to his apparatus, which consist, beside many others, of the following particulars;—Machines to explain the Mechanic Powers; the whirling tables; several curious contrivances to explain the nature and estimate the quantity of friction; a simple portable and convenient air pump, invented by said Colles, which is changed into a condensing engine by turning a cock; a curious Hydraulic and Hydrostatic apparatus for shewing the gravity, pressure, motion and action of fluids; a well adapted contrivance to make experiments upon undershot and overshot water-wheels; the like for the improvement of wind-mills; several curious models for explaining Inland Navigations by canals and locks; Machines to explain the motion of the earth and moon, cause of seasons, day and night tides, &c. &c.

Single tickets at Two Shillings and Sixpence, or a set for the course, consisting of 18 lectures, at Five Dollars, to be had at the bar of the London Coffee-House, where Syllabuses are delivered gratis.

If the weather should not be favourable, the Lecture will be deferred till the next fair day.

Such gentlemen as are desirous of seeing these Lectures, are requested to favour him with their company at this course, as he does not propose repeating it here till this time twelve months.

Said Colles returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have assisted him in the erection of his steam-engine, and informs them that he is prevented from compleating it by the inclemency of the weather.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a Servant Man, by trade a blacksmith; he has four years to serve, and is fit for town or country. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD new three story brick house, kitchen, and stable, situate in Gay-street, Baltimore Town, about half way between the Market-house and the River; the house is in very good order, is remarkably well built, has a good cellar under it, is 27 feet front by 36 feet back, two rooms with a large hall on the lower, and three rooms on each of the upper floors; the lot on which it stands is in fee simple. Time will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond, with security if required. Application to be made to WILLIAM WESTBAY, living on the premises.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A MAN of thirty years of age, well acquainted with farming, who can write a tolerable hand, cypher, &c. he is well acquainted with country store-keeping, understands making of malt, and can be well recommended. Enquire of Mr. JOHN GRANT, in Second-street, opposite to Mr. George Bartram's.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 13.

ABOUT the 20th of last month, arrived here the Nancy, a small brig, George Smith, master, William Harrison, mate, from the Highlands of Scotland, with near 200 passengers on board; who being reported to be sickly, were ordered to be landed on Andrew's Island, where they were supplied with provisions and necessaries (it is said by Dr. M'Adam) from the town. After remaining about ten days on the island, where four of them died in consequence of sickness contracted on the passage, the rest, in the last week of December and first in this month, procured passages to town, where many of them landed on the dock late in the night, and being weak and emaciated, thinly clad, some of them sickly, most of them without money, and none knowing where to go, or how to obtain necessaries, or shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather, which was freezing cold, and the ground covered with snow, their condition appeared to be truly deplorable. Their distress, which was almost entirely unknown in the city, was heightened by their general ignorance of the English language, which few of them could speak or understand. However their appearance excited the compassion of those few people who happened to see them, who with difficulty, at such late hours, procured houses to shelter them, and good fires and necessaries to warm and comfort them, but some, who rambled into the town from the rest, and were in danger of perishing in the streets, were taken into the watch house and sheltered till the morning. As soon as the situation of these poor people came to be known, many of the inhabitants contributed to their present relief, and gave information to the Magistrates, who we hear have since taken them under their care and protection, till other means can be found for their support. On the 2d instant, notice being given that a collection would be made for them that evening, at the Old Presbyterian Church, many people of various denominations attended on purpose to contribute, when near 80l. was collected; and on Sunday last, proper notice being given, collections were made in all the English Churches in this city, for the same laudable purpose; whereby it is hoped these people will be relieved in their present necessities, and by kind treatment and proper assistance now, will be enabled hereafter, to support themselves comfortably, by their own industry, and abundantly repay their obligations to that country, which they now find an asylum from oppression and distress.

It having been publicly reported that these people have been ill used on the passage, the following account was taken from the mouth of some of the passengers, viz.

That as they were informed, the vessel, which belonged to England, was hired by Mr. Gray, of the shire of Southerland in the north of Scotland, and was to be addressed to his brother, in or near New-York, in America: That the agreement on which the passengers embarked was, that each of them should pay for the passage to New-York, 3l. 6s. sterling; except about thirty-five persons, who for their passage were to be sold as indented servants, for three years: That, for children under ten years of age, the passage of two was to be reckoned as one: That the allowance to each passenger was to have been as follows, viz. porridge and butter for breakfast, and two pounds of meal, each day; biscuit and cheese twice a week, half a pound of pease and half a pound of meat, each week; that for all others matters they made no particular agreement, trusting to the Captain: That on this agreement, on the 17th of September, about 300 men, women and children, reckoned as about 188 passengers, embarked at the harbour of Muckle Ferry, near the town of Dornoch, in Southerland, and found themselves greatly incommoded for want of room and proper conveniences: That there were only two pots on board, one of about eight gallons for common use, the other of about three gallons for the Captain's use: That these were insufficient for so many passengers, and that a month or six weeks before their arrival at New-York, the largest pot was, by a storm, rendered useless, and that they were not permitted the use of the other, till after 12, or 1 o'clock, till 6, so that most of them were obliged to eat their meal raw, with stinking water: That they were stinted in most of the articles of their allowance: That they had no butter, except about half a firkin; and instead of two pounds of meal each day, they had only one pound, and one third of that of Pease Meal: That they had biscuit and cheese only six times on the passage, and then only one biscuit and a small bit of cheese each, and on these days were allowed nothing else the whole day; —instead of half a pound of pease and of beef each, per week, they had pease only once, and then not more than half a pound to three people; and instead of half a pound of meat per week, they had only about two and a half pounds each, during the voyage: That on the passage near all fell sick, occasioned, as they suppose, by the stench and unwholesomeness of the place, and the badness and scantiness of their provisions: That the sick had seldom any nourishment but raw meal and stinking water: That the Captain had plenty of gin and tea on board, which some of them would have been glad to purchase, but were generally unable to afford it, as he sold the gin at 2/6. and the tea at 6d. a quart, sterling money: That they were used with great unkindness both by the Captain and Mate, who often gave them abusive language, pushed and beat them when they came in their way; and that of the sickness, want of necessaries, and harth treatment, 104 persons in the whole, as near as they could calculate, died on the passage, besides 7 children, who were born and died on board.

[*A more particular account of this affair has been published in the New-York Journal, since the foregoing, and is as follows.*]

That the brig belonged to Sunderland in Yorkshire; that the owners, or freighters concerned in the vogage, were William Parker, of London, merchant, and his brother, J. Parker, of Bicout Island, in Scotland; and the undertaker or agent for fitting out the vessel, shipping and accommodating the passengers, &c. was Robert Gray of Southerland: That by agreement the vessel was to have been ready to set out early in the summer, and tho' it was expected, that the owners, and contracter would, of their own accord, provide every necessary of provision, and accommodation for the passengers, and that the Captain would see such provision made, yet Mr. M'Coy (one of the principal passengers, who embarked, with his wife and children) prudently took care, that a written contract, mentioning the principal articles of provision, and allowance, for the people on the passage, &c. should be signed by the undertaker, and Captain, before embarkation; and to the premeditated breach of contract, in the time of setting out (which was not till the 17th of September, when the ground was covered with snow) in want of provisions, and necessaries, and in unmanly and cruel usage on the voyage, was, apparently, owing the distress that succeeded, the loss of more than a third of the lives on board, and manifest danger of all the rest.

After embarking, the first inconveniency that presented itself, was, the want of room; the vessel (burden about 150 tons) being too small for the accommodation of 300 passengers; nor was she properly fitted with conveniencies for stowage, cleanliness, cooking &c. The passengers soon experienced a numerous train of wants, and inconveniencies, arising from mere negligence, or design, in the undertakers. There were indeed in the hold, conveniencies made for the support and division of the beds; but between decks, the whole space was left entirely open, so that the people could only lodge on the floor of the deck, and when the ship rolled, were thrown all together, and tumbled from side to side. Soon after they put to sea, the weather proving stormy, and the people as usual, being all sea sick, had little inclination to eat; but the wind being contrary, they put into the harbour of Stromness, in the Orkneys, where finding the vessel had no pot or kettle, sufficient for the number of passengers, they proposed to buy one there, at their own expence; but the Captain would not agree to it, telling them, that if they had such a one on board, he had no conveniency in the vessel, for using it. Thus unprovided, they set out again, when the wind continued contrary, and exceedingly stormy for about 6 weeks together, during which time they were beating off the Lewes and Shetland Isles, and the coast of Ireland, generally in sight of land, and could, at any time, have put into those places, as they earnestly entreated the Captain to do, but he refused, saying he was unacquainted with the coast. They assured him, if he would put in, they would pay all the expence of a pilot; but he absolutely refused, and still kept off at sea. During this time, the people were in a most uncomfortable, melancholy, and distressed situation, through sickness, want of conveniencies, and necessaries, and the unwholesomeness and stench of the place, together with the brutal and cruel behaviour of the Captain, Mate, and most of the Crew. After the sea-sickness began to abate, and the people to want nourishment, as there was no appearance of cooking, or any provision for them, the Captain was spoke to about it, and desired to order their provision to be dressed. He said he had no cook; and when they expressed their surprize, that he should undertake to bring out such a number of passengers, without having a cook on board; he said he had been told a cook was unnecessary, for that they could cook for themselves. However, he ordered them pretty near their proper allowance, and as they had been some weeks without meat, two and a half pounds each full passenger, which was due to them, was delivered, and this was all the meat they had during the whole passage.—They made the best shift they could, to cook this meat; but it was so ill done, and so salt, that it afforded but little satisfaction, and so increased their thirst, that they drank an unusual quantity of water; on which the Captain took occasion to advise with some of the principal passengers, whether (as the wind continued still unfavorable, and threatened a long passage) it would not be expedient, to withhold from the passengers (till they should have made some progress on their voyage) meat, which while they continued unwell, did them little service, and by increasing their thirst, might occasion the water, as well as the meat, to fall short. The persons consulted, readily concurred with the Captain in opinion, that, for the present, meat might be withheld. The Captain and seamen, appropriated the cabbin to themselves, where they lived plentifully, on good provisions, while the passengers were confined to black raw musty meal, and stinking water.—The door of the bulk head between the companion, and the deck where the passengers were, was strongly fastened with nails, so that the passengers had no air but what came in at the hatches, which occasioned them to be left open, in all weathers; and as no contrivance was made to secure them from the seas, that beat into the vessel, whole torrents would frequently pour down, whereby the passengers, sick, scarce able to crawl, and some of them dying, were sometimes almost drowned, while their cries and distress, were made matter of laughter and derision, to the inhuman Captain, and his crew, who while the helm was lashed, and the vessel lying to, for a week or ten days successively, very unconcernedly took their rest, without affording the least assistance to the distressed sufferers on board, who in the darkness of the night, could not obtain a spark of light, to see how to shelter themselves, or procure dry clothes.

When the wind at last came fair, and they were proceeding on the voyage, the people, who had been so long confined to the starving miserable diet of raw meal and water, became extremely solicitous for meat, for which they were almost in a longing condition, and as there was a considerable quantity of their stipulated allowance due to them; they desired it might then be deliver'd. The Captain said he had but a bare sufficiency for himself and Seamen, and could spare none,—the passengers were amazed, and reminded him of the agreement signed with his own hand,—but told him if he was really scant, they would be content with a small part of their due, if it was only a pound or less to each. But no entreaties could prevail on him to let them have a morsel. When he was reminded of his contract, and that on his arrival he would be called to account for his conduct, he discovered some uneasy apprehensions, and swore he had a great mind to put into the first land he could make, and with the seamen quit the vessel altogether, leaving the passengers to shift for themselves.

His behaviour gave them reason to think he had really such a design in contemplation, and that on their approach to any land, he would have hoisted out the long-boat and left them, pretending they were mutinous; and his conduct seemed calculated to make them so; for he, his Mate, and most of the crew, used the women and children, and indeed all the passengers, with the utmost brutality, contempt and insult.

When the husband of a poor sick woman begged for a little meat for his wife, who almost longed for it, he was not only refused but insulted; after they had regaled themselves with meat, they would offer the bare bones to the people, and to this man in particular, asking, *If they would buy some fat beef?* and would order the bones and leavings of their meals to be thrown down, into the hold, "*for the Scotch Negroes*;" and while these injured people were suffering variety of distress, wounded in their most tender connections, as well as by personal wrongs and insults, it was hard to restrain themselves from making the unmanly Captain and his crew feel the immediate effects of their resentment: But it was prudently represented to them, that bad as the Captain and his crew were, in their safety that of all the passengers was involved; that the least violence offered to them, would be construed into a mutiny, and would give him an excuse for his conduct, and an opportunity to throw all the blame upon them.

These reasons had due weight, and prevented the least offer of violence to the Captain or his men, whose brutality and cruelty seemed to increase, and was continued during the whole voyage, as if intended to provoke the people to mutiny, that he might thereby be furnished with an excuse for his conduct. Mean while the sickness, mortality and distress of the people was continued and augmented by the ill usage that occasioned it.

On some damage being done by the sea to the cabouse or stand where the largest pot was fixed, it was said to be rendered useless, and was stowed away in the hold, the other pot, which was small, and which the passengers were allowed to use only 4 or 5 hours in the day, afforded very few of them an opportunity of boiling their meal and water, or even warming their water. When they crawled up to the deck, to get a little air, or near the fire to warm themselves, or their food, they were abused with the grossest language, and pushed, kicked, cuffed, or beaten away: One poor woman, who with a little skillet, was warming some of her meal and water at the fire, by the tossing of the ship, or some other accident, happening to spill some of it on deck, was seized by the shoulders, and dragged over it to wipe it up with her clothes, and the rest of her mess thrown over-board. Another woman was struck on the breast by one of the men, and so much hurt, that her life is still in danger. A poor sick child, who could not drink the water afforded them, which stunk intolerably, earnestly begged for a little good warm water, and not being able to obtain it, continued to call for it till he died. Another poor child having got to the fire, the Mate took him up, and dashed him against the deck, whereby he was much hurt, and confined to his bed till he died, about a fortnight after. A young man who used sometimes to assist the seamen in working the vessel, being wanted for that purpose when he was below, eating his unsavoury meal, the Captain ran to him, seized the hair of his head, and by it dragged him up four steps to the deck, throwing to the wind a handful of the hair which was left in his hand.

It would be tedious to recount all the injuries those poor people suffered from this barbarous Captain, his Mate, second Mate, and most of his men. Some of them indeed, for a high price sold some of their provision to such passengers as were able to purchase it, and one man who seemed to compassionate their case, and when he had opportunity gave some of them relief and assistance, for this was severely used and beaten by the Captain and the rest of his crew, who would not even assist them in drawing up and committing their dead to a watery grave without a fee of 6 pence for each.

Of above 50 children at the breast, and not more than 4 years of age, all died but one, and many of the mothers; 7 women who were delivered on board, all died but one, with all the children. When some of them, in the Captain's hearing, lamented the loss of so many lives, he said with great earnestness, he *wished to God they were all dead*, and that then he could go to Carolina without calling at New-York. Many of the people believed that he not only wished their deaths, but would contribute towards it all in his power, and even that he set out with such a disposition from the first—for the vessel was entirely unprovided with many necessaries for the preservation of the passengers, and the necessaries he had, he withheld from them. He had no lantern, nor spy glass, nor candles, even for himself, except a small parcel insufficient for the passage, and if he had not been supplied by one of the passengers, who happened to bring a box with him, there would have been none to direct the sailing of the vessel.

Notwithstanding the agreement of half a pound of beef per week for each passenger, it appeared there were but 6 barrels shipped in all. There were indeed on board 6 large Hhds. of good meal, but these it seemed he intended to convert to his own use, for he gave the passengers none of it; he had also for himself and crew, good water in plenty, but gave the passengers only corrupted stinking water, that was of itself sufficient, in human probability, to have destroyed their lives, with coarse, black musty meal, hardly fit for swine to eat, and this to be eaten raw! In short, it seems wonderful that any of them escaped with life, and contrary to his inclination that they did so; for he not only declared it by his actions, but more than once plainly by his words.

On the vessel's arrival at New-York, the distress of the passengers, and the Captain's behaviour to them, was unaccountably, for about ten days, almost entirely unknown in the city. And when at last it came by degrees in part to be known, and the Captain was questioned on some parts of his conduct, and made to restore to the surviving sufferers, the deficiency in their allowance of beef and meal, yet by some means or other, that perhaps ought to be enquired into, some material witnesses were, by design or accident, out of the way, and did not appear against him; so that he was permitted to go at large, till Friday evening last, when he in a private and clandestine manner, got on board and went off with his vessel in the night. It is said he is gone to North-Carolina; and as it is hoped there is hardly such another master of a vessel, and crew, in his Majesty's dominions, this account is published, that he may be known in all parts of them.

January 18, 1774.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS ARENT SCHUYLER, owner of the land on the east side of Assesunk Creek, hath signified his willingness for the erecting a bridge over said creek, from Broad-street, near the Barracks, in the city of Burlington: And as the erecting said bridge will be of public utility, These are therefore to give notice, that application will be made to the Legislature of the province of New-Jersey for that purpose, at their sitting in February next.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, seventeen years old, has had the small-pox and measles, is remarkably healthy, strong and lively, and would suit the country or town; she can do all sorts of house work, and might soon be made a good cook. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, hath two parlours, four chambers, a kitchen and yard belonging to the same, situate in Moravian-alley, three doors from Arch-street.

Also a good commodious STORE, in Water-street, midway between Market and Arch-streets, with shelves, and a compting-house, suitable for the dry goods business, and a large dry celler under the same. Enquire of the printer.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 24th day of January inst. at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-house; a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, in the district of Southwark, containing in front on Second-street aforesaid, 17 feet 6 inches, and in length 200 feet, bounded southward by a messuage and lot of John Kaign, eastward by a lot late of Francis Hardin, northward by ground now or late of Joseph James, and westward with Second-street aforesaid, subject to a ground rent of twenty shillings sterling per annum, late the estate of John Morton, seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on THURSDAY the 27th day of January inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Riddle, on Passyunk Road, near the new playhouse, in the district of Southwark, two certain frame messuages or tenements and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Passyunk Road aforesaid, and nearly opposite the said Riddle's; one of them containing in front on Passyunk Road aforesaid, 20 feet, and in depth on the south side, 172 feet, and on the north side, 179 feet, bounded by ground of Richard Famar, and the lot herein after mentioned and described; subject to a ground rent of £3 Pennsylvania currency.——The other of them containing in front on Passyunk Road aforesaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth about 170 feet, bounded by ground of John Philip Mertz and the above described lot; subject to a ground rent of £3 Pennsylvania currency; late the estate of JOHN CAMPBELL, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday the third day of February next, at the house of George Sellers in Third-street, at four o'clock in the evening; a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Cherry-street, between Arch and Race-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on said Cherry-street 18 feet, and in length or depth 142 feet, bounded by ground of Thomas Pearl and others—subject to a ground rent of——/——sterling per annum; late the estate of Samuel Johnston, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the fifth day of February next, at the house of Thomas Oliver, in the district of Southwark, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain frame messuage and carpenters shop, and lot of ground, situate on Crab and Shippen-streets, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front on Crab street aforesaid about 40 feet, and in length on Shippen-street aforesaid about 70 feet, bounded by ground of Richard Newton and others, subject to a ground rent of 5l. currency per annum; late the estate of JOHN DARBY; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eighth day of February next, at the house of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, near Vine-street, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two three story brick messuages or tenements and lots of ground, situate on the east side of Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Front-street aforesaid in the whole about 34 feet, and extending in depth as far as the west side of Water-street, bounded by ground of Israel Pemberton and others, subject to a ground-rent of 7l. 10s. Pennsylvania currency per annum; late the estate of JESSE WILLIAMSON; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY VIRTUE of a WRIT to me directed, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Wednesday the ninth day of February next, at the house of Edward Barrett, in the district of Southwark, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story frame messuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front on Christian-street aforesaid in the whole 36 feet, and in depth about 65 feet, bounded by ground of Joseph Wharton and others, subject to a ground-rent of 5l. 10s. Pennsylvania currency per annum; late the estate of JOHN HADLEY; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Lately imported in the ship Montague, Captain Pickles, from London,

DOCTOR HILL'S new improved stomachic TINCTURE: It is an excellent medicine for all weak stomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and sound digestion, and prevents many diseases. Also a fresh quantity of Dr. HILL'S American BALSAM, of which the virtue and goodness are now so well known in America, that it is an infallible and the most innocent, sure and effectual medicine ever yet known, for all coughs, colds, swimming in the head, and is a very admirable remedy, for children in the hooping cough, and in most all their disorders: By the proper use of this balsam for a reasonable time, many have also received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, gravel, cholic, &c. &c. Dr. HILL'S own directions, printed in London, is wrapped about each bottle; and to prevent counterfeiting of these medicines, they are only to be sold, in Philadelphia, by William Sitgreaves, merchant, at his house on the north side of Market-street, near the Court-house; at Lancaster, by Ludwig Lauman, merchant; at Germantown, by Christopher Sour, printer; at New York, by Michael Hoffman, shopkeeper; and by the subscriber, at his place in Kingsess, near the lower ferry on Schuylkill, and no where else for the present time.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Senior.

Burlington, 25th of 12th Mo. 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the House of Assembly, at their next meeting, which is by their adjournment to be held the 3d of the 2d month next, at Burlington, in order to obtain an act of Assembly to build a grist mill at or near the fulling mill of Josiah White, in Mount-Holly, and to draw water for that purpose, in a legal manner, from the dam, &c.

JOHN WHITE,
THOMAS PRYOR, Jun.

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